THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,680—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
28th June.	NYANZA	7000	....	....
4th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
12th "	CALEDONIA	9500	....	....
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10600
27th "	EGYPT	8000	....	....
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	5000	....	....
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	13451
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000	....	....
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1913	Leave Karachi about 1913	Leave Bombay about 1913
City of Lahore	6875	....	....	9 July*	....
City of Paris	2200	....	7 June	20 July†	....
City of Manchester	5551	....	1 July	23 July	....
City of York	7900	20 June	13 "	31 July*	
Newby Hall	4386	27 "	20 "	10 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	6900	13 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5281	20 "	13 "	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	5528	30 "	22 "	12 "	
City of Athens	5594	6 Aug.	31 "	20 "	
City of Lahore	6875	21 "	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second-class accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall. The Newby Hall is "B" class.

* Calling at Port Soudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1913
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples..... 2 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	2200	19 Sept.	Marseilles 29 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	25 "	Naples..... 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	6307	3 Oct.	....	26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	6900	16 "	Marseilles 25 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5281	23 "	Marseilles 31 Oct.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	5594	30 "	Naples.....6 Nov.	23 Nov.
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	Marseilles 16 Nov.	5 Dec.
City of Benares	6273	20 "	....	27 Dec.
City of Paris	2200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 13 Dec.	2-3 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brindisi	576	821	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	803
Liverpool	605	957	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	27th June	9 a.m.	
Linga	2125	Friday	28th June	† 6 a. m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 27th June, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Putiala," 2908 tons, on Wednesday, 26th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, on Thursday 11th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR MALABAR PORTS, TUTICORIN AND COLOMBO.

S. S. "Urlana" 5253 tons, on Tuesday 25th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

25th June, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Habsburg	3579	E. Seberich	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Nov

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	26th June.
Silesia	5174	G. Nicolich	28th Aug.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 750
To London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 908 " 1038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 525
To London via Trieste ..... " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... " 633 " 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 675
To London via Trieste ..... " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back... " 832 " 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5920	R. Dannecker	8th July.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH, Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
a Somali	2800	Kasch	2nd July 1912.
b Konig	4300	von. Holdt	17th " 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.
b Twin screw steamer.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

25, Meadow Street, 25th May, 1912.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per " *

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 8 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand,

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kuala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Pukot	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34. JOHN GREIG, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

Carlton House, Ostram Road, Bombay.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Full Paid)	Rbls. 35,000,000	= say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	" 2,500,000	= say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	" 19,500,000	= say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—54, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER, Acting Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

FOR DARK MONSOON NIGHTS.

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT KEROSINE MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS,

527 candle power

is the nearest approach in illuminating power to Acetylene lights which are not permitted on the roads in Bombay.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD HAVE THE "POLKEY" HEAD LIGHT.

1. It burns Kerosine which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor car.
3. It is strong enough for any purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary Acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not smell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily pick out a telegraph pole at a hundred yards seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimneys ready for use, stored in each lamp, in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimneys guaranteed perfectly fireproof.
10. All "POLKEY" lamps may be had at English prices; 12 annas to the Shilling or Rs. 15 to the Pound Sterling.

"POLKEY" PARAGON REFLECTOR HAND LAMPS

Useful for Reading, for pianos, for general illumination of close work.

The great power of these Reflector (by which the small print of a newspaper can be read easily at a distance of over 140 feet) makes them extremely useful. They will be found invaluable in houses, shops, stores, hospitals, surgeries, orchestras, music rooms, students, draughtsmen's and mechanics rooms; on boatship, in camp, the jungle, &c.; as a search light in cellars, warehouses, workshops &c., the are all that can be desired. Light equal to 500 candle power.

Small Rs. 13-2 and Rs. 32 large.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING :—

4 LEMON CLING PEACHES
4 BARTLETT PEARS
4 APRICOTS
4 GREENGAGES
4 ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
3 STEWED PRUNES
1 BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

IN FEVER AGUE INFLUENZA

USE BATLIWALA'S GUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
USE BATLIWALA'S GUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
USE BATLIWALA'S GUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

BATLIWAA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Ayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

cures ring-worm Dhobies itch in a day. Rs. 4, each.

Of all dealers Re. 1 each or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.

When owners of all FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,

11, ELPHSTONE CIRCLE,

BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

IN GOLF BALLS

SPHERICITY AND BALANCE.

Sphericity must be combined with Perfect Balance. Without both elements your ball will not fly straight, its length will be handicapped and on the putting green it will be erratic.

The most reliable and trustworthy method of deciding the perfectly balanced Golf ball is to see it bears the name

DUNLOP.

DUNLOP POPULAR GOLF BALLS are

Standard Size (Floating)	Red Spot
Small Size Junior	Green Spot
Small Size Heavy Junior	Black Spot
Bramble or Stud Registered Pattern	

DUNLOP RUBBER Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY Depot: 3 Wallace St.
MADRAS Depot: 188c, Mount Rd.

CHOLERA IS RAGING.

HUNDREDS DYING DAILY IN BOMBAY ALONE.

Protect yourself and your family by keeping a bottle of our famous,

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.

Price Rupee One per bottle only.
½ dozen bottles post free.
HUNDREDS OF UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

CONDOR & SONS.,

SUCCESSORS TO D. FERNANDES & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, PURVEYORS, TOBACCONISTS, & GENERAL MERCHANTS.

61 Hornby Road. (opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.), Fort, BOMBAY.

OPEN DAY & NIGHT. No. 134. Mention this Paper.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hazelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET), a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1912, of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of June, 1912, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India, in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 10th day of June, 1912.

NOROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT MALABAR HILL, NEAR BANGANGA, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 150 of 1912.

Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite and others ...Plaintiffs
vs.
Ganpat Mahadeo Mohite and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in pursuance of the directions contained in the order, dated the 7th day of March, 1912, in the above suit, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th day of June, 1912, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 p. m.(S.T.) :—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1,765 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at the Malabar Hill, near Banganga, on the southern side of a public passage, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7261 and Assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3122, 3126 (1) 3126 (2) and 3126 (3) and Street No. 1, 2, 3, and 4 and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the east by the property of the late Vithoba Vashudeo Zaoba, on or towards the west partly by the property of Ranchord Meghji and partly of Damodar Lukshmidas, or or towards the north partly by the property of Gordhan Bhana and partly by the Math of Ramgir Bawa and the passage leading to the said hereditaments and premises intended to be hereby granted and on or towards the south partly by a Hindu Temple and partly by a stable belonging to the estate of the late Honourable Jagunnath Shankerseth.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker, Solicitors for the Receiver at their office No. 53, Medows street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF 11 SHARES IN THE SHRI RANJITSINGHJI S and W. MILLS Co., LTD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by order of the Kika Khushal, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1912—

11 shares in the Shri Ranjitsinghji S. and W. Mills Co., Ltd., bearing No. 1 to 10 and 19.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th June, 1912.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE: .....NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLDGS.
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

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10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.
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AGENTS WANTED.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT,
PSYCHE OR THE MYSTERIES OF SOUL
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
AT POPULAR PRICES.

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CALCUTTA OFFICE:
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BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
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EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
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The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of ½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not account to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.
This Bank accepts Bills for collection on every part of India as well as Foreign Bills too.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

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AMERICA-INDIA.
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VANITY FAIR
Thackeray's Great Masterpiece
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SCENES OF ALL SORTS.
GRAVE AND GAY COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL
A VIVID PICTURE OF SOCIETY
In the Early Victorian Era.
PLEASE Note Change of Time.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY THREE SHOWS.
6-30 to 8,—8-30 to 10,—10-30 to 12 P. M.
FROM MONDAY TWO SHOWS.
7 to 8-30 and 9-30 to 11 P. M.

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SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,500,000

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Calcutta	Newchwang
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Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
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London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS... 13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE 1,550,000
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A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (i. e. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY.
No. 15, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed property at Belvedere Road, Mazagon.

Under instructions from the mortgagee Ghellabhoy Jugjiwandas and Ratilal Ghellabhai, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th day of June, 1912 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following landed property at the premises on account and at the risk of the mortgagors by the power of sale given to the mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage dated 3rd day of April, 1909.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground containing by admeasurement 862 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages, tenements, chawls or ranges of buildings built and erected thereon, situate lying and being at Belvedere Road, Mazagon, within the Fort and in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Pirooshaw Dadabhai Chiney or Mistry and others the Lessors on or towards the South by the property of Dr. Kakhabhoy Rustomji Dalal, on or towards the East by the property of the Bombay Municipality and on or towards the West by the Belvedere Road and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5640 (2) Street No. 5 (a) and E Ward No. 5640 (2) and Street No. 5 (b) forms part of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 19 and 19 New No. 16245 and 16246, Old Survey No. 565 and New Survey No. 3597 and which premises are in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagees at their office No. 15 Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

On THURSDAY, the 27th June, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bellasis Road, next to Messrs. Kemp and Co's. Establishment, in the Machine Depot of Messrs. Wavikar and Co., where the following machines were kept for sale, by order of Messrs. Tajbhai Alibhai and Sons, and Messrs. Noorbhai Jivaji, to close partnership account.

The machinery consists of steam engine, single cylinder, Oliver Saw, benches big and small, steam valves, sight feed lubricators, colliery drill machine, motor wheel straps, ice couplings, electric sign boards and arc lamp, electric hand drill, fender rails, suction hose pipes, 2 and 3 feet radial drill machines, feed pumps, duplex baby pumps, semi-rotory pumps, centrifugal pumps, lathes, fan blowers, kopra cutting machines, "Darracque" motor car about 8 to 10 H. P. 5 seated in good working order, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY the 30th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sylverton House Colaba Reclamation opposite the Officers' quarters, near the Colaba Railway Station the valuable household furniture by Bressaur and others, such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, mahogany drawing-room, folding suite, marble topped tables and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, bedsteads, mahogany bedroom, suite in 5 pieces clothes and gowa presses, chest-of-drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, table ornaments, pictures, round proof lamps, one cottage piano by Artaur Allison and Co. specially construced for India by S. Rose and Co. excellent tone and in first class condition, etc., the property of H. Mullenaux, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

On SUNDAY the 30th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, next to the Protestant Church, the valuable teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, glassware, crockeryware, plateware, dining table, mirrored sideboard dinner waggon, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, marble topped tables and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, iron bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, book and hatstands round proof lamps, pictures, table ornaments etc the property of G. Sulser, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 25th June, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed property at Bazaar Gate Street.

Under instruction from the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Cowajee Rustomjee Ashburner the Executor of the last will of the late Khan Bahadur Rustomji Jamasji Ashburner and in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by an Indenture of mortgage-deed the 2nd day of October 1909, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, the 17th July 1912 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate in the west side of Bazaar Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement one hundred and six square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the Bazaar Gate Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the house of Bai Hamabai Manockji Nusserwanji Petit, on or towards the North by the House of Doctor Dosabhoy Bejonji Culgirwala and on or towards the South by the house of Welljibhoy Luckmichand and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3656 and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 2198 (1) and Street Nos. 214-216 and 218.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. F.P. Pavri, attorney for the mortgagee at his office No. 44 Tamarind Lane Fort or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 25th June, 1912.

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Quarterly	,, 6 0
Monthly	,, 2 0
SINGLE COPY	... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	,, 13 8
Quarterly	,, 7 0
Monthly	,, 2 8
SINGLE COPY	... TWO ANNAS.

N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE.
For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette". See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	,, 3-3 do.
Third Insertion	,, 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	,, 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	,, 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	,, 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.
For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

With financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, JUNE 23.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 24.

LIVERPOOL COTTON WEEKLY REPORT.

	bales.
Total in Sight	15,180,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	186,000
East Indian ,, ...	164,000
American ,, ...	2,404,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [24TH JUNE, 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
41 Boxes Sovs and half Sovs	30,75,000	Freemantle	National Bank
5 Boxes Sovs and half Sovs.	3,75,000	do	Chartered Bank
6 Boxes Sovs and half Sovs	4,50,000	Perth	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 21st June, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	16	18,607
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	18	21,600

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The tone of the market continues firm and rate are unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been a moderate enquiry for Bank remittance. Private bills are not plentiful, but business has been done at our quotations. Far Eastern rates are firmer.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.	
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-16d.	
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d	
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d.	Sept.
Do. do France	...170 3-4	
Do. do Marks	...130	
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...150	
Shanghai ,,	...205	
Japan ,,	...150	

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

There is little doing in this market owing to the continued uncertainty regarding the New Loan. Rates opened at 96 1-4 for Cash and 96 3-16 for the near Settlement, and declined 3-16 during the early part of the day. At the close the market is weak and prices have given way 1-16 more.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96 0 0	
1st Settlement ...	,, 95 15 0	
2nd ,, ...	,, 95 11 0	to 95 12 0

BULLION:—

A further rise of 1-8 both for ready and forward silver was reported in the London market on Saturday, the quotations being 28 9-16 and 28 11-16 respectively. New York was 1-4 up at 62. The local market is firm and prices have advanced. We quote as under. There is more business doing in this market now. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 23 15	6
Australian ,, ...	,, 23 15	6
Sovereigns ,, ...	,, 15 0	0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	,, 72 10	0
1st Settlement	,, 72 10	0
2nd Settlement	,, 72 15	0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	,, 82 0	0
1st Settlement	,, 82 0	0
2nd Settlement	,, 82 5	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Changes in the Home markets are slight. Weather reports from America continue favourable, but the trade demand being good there are no signs of any material decline. The local market keeps very steady for new crop, the opening rate this morning for good Broach being Rs. 302. Speculators are not inclined to let the market give way and any easiness at once brings out buyers. Rain is not penetrating into the interior and the only falls of any importance reported to-day are 1 inch at Jubbulpore and 1-2 an inch at Saugor. At the close the market is steady as under. Some export houses have been sellers of good Broach.

The demand for ready cotton is moderate, and prices are steady. Mills are the chief buyers.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	301 1-2	Mar.1913
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	,,	293	Jan. ,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur	,,	295	,, ,,
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	,,	289	,, ,,
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	,,	285	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	,,	269	,, ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	,,	261	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Bengal	,,	256	,, ,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	,,	251 1-2	,, ,,

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	,,	287 June-July
Good H. G. Westerns	,,	259 ,,
Good M. G. Westerns ...	,,	267 ,,
Opening Tone ...	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales ...	...	8,000
Total Imports ...	...	10,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6-29 —02	6-28 —02	6-28 —02	6-21 —02

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6-25 —02	6-22 —02	6-23 —02	6-22 —02	6-22 —02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 12	0 R.T.
September ...	,, 12 11	0 R.T.
Apl-May 1913 ...	,, 11 8	9 R.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is steady.

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	Rs. 8 11	0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	,, 8 11	0 R.T.
Yellow	,, 9 1	0 R.T.

HINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 60 0 0 Nominal

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Ready	Rs	14 0	0 R. T.
Forward	,,	14 13	0 R. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 38	0 0 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready.	Rs. 28	0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Bold...	Rs. 49	8 0
Small	,, 47	0 0

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Steadier. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7	8 0 R. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5	6	6 R. T.
,, Delhi Aug-Sept ...	,,	5	9	9 ,,
,, ,, May 1913 ...	,,	5	10	6 ,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,790	
Bank of India	67	1-2
Eastern Bank	81	
Indian Specie	66	1-4

MILLS.

David	443	3-4
Kohinoor	780	
Manockji Petit	2,680	
Standard	1,347	1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	165	
Bombay E. S. & P. C. Preference...	185	
Bombay S. N. Co. Ord	290	
Central India Mining	38	
Colaba Land and Mill	1,430	
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	23	1-4
Treacher & Co	477	1-2

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry	67	1-2
Tapti Valley	530	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 22nd June 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 15th June 1912 :—

Liabilities.	June 15. Rs.	June 22. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,06,29,785	1,26,11,585
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	10,28,17,311	9,92,69,972
Post Bills ...	3,855	3,855
Sundries ...	27,42,988	27,56,131
	13,67,93,939	13,52,41,493
Assets.		
Government Securities ...	2,27,80,322	2,24,54,698
Other authorised Securities	65,508	65,508
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,48,72,529	1,47,76,688
Loans do. do. ...	2,90,89,716	2,86,73,870
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,96,14,077	1,90,55,664
Dead Stock ...	2,33,486	2,33,486
Stamps ...	5,466	5,350
Bullion ...	11,18,938	18,45,827
Balances with other Banks	7,93,346	7,59,801
Sundries ...	7,53,467	7,64,283
Cash ...	4,74,68,094	4,66,07,489
	13,67,93,939	13,52,41,493

BANK OF BENGAL

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th June, 1912, as compared with the statement of 11th June, 1912:—

Liabilities.	June 11. Rs. a. p.	June 18. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,80,00,000 0 0	1,80,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits at head office.	2,16,80,902 15 5	1,80,13,134 8 10
Other Deposits, &c ...	15,70,08,175 15 0	15,80,87,846 11 2
Bank Post Bills, &c...	11,08,172 2 0	8,95,526 6 3
Sundries ...	26,85,196 0 2	28,06,918 1 0
	22,04,62,447 0 7	21,78,03,455 11 3
Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	2,67,15,390 0 0	2,61,58,415 0 0
other authorised Investments ...	53,87,017 0 0	53,14,612 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	3,95,47,218 2 8	3,71,56,004 2 6
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,54,18,420 5 8	4,46,77,133 3 6
Bills discounted, &c ...	3,10,08,014 13 8	2,95,88,674 14 3
Balances with other Banks ...	24,23,376 0 0	30,83,761 11 7
Bullion ...	.....	.....
Dead Stock ...	25,32,738 14 7	25,31,052 0 9
Stamps ...	12,079 8 3	11,539 1 3
Sundries ...	3,72,102 0 2	3,70,829 8 8
	15,34,16,356 12 6	14,88,92,011 10 5
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	6,70,46,090 4 1	6,89,11,444 0 10
Cash, &c., at... Branches ...		
	22,04,62,447 0 7	21,78,03,455 11 3

Liabilities.		
Government Balance at	Rs.	
Head Office ...	12,81,241	Decrease.
Government at Branches ...	23,86,528	Do.
Other Deposits ...	10,79,671	Increase.
Post Bills ...	2,12,646	Decrease.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments...	6,29,380	Decrease.
Loans...	23,91,214	Do.
Accounts of Credit ...	7,41,287	Do.
Mercantile Bills ...	14,19,340	Do.
Cash at Head Office ...	21,30,573	Increase.
Do. at Branches ...	2,85,219	Decrease

Percentage 38·32.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial is sure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists. —MADGE, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON, 1st SORT.

Mutton gramfed As. 5 per lb.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 4 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 9 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON, 2nd SORT.

Saddle As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Leg As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 2½ each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 10 per doz.

VEAL.

Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.

Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 4 to As. 5 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1 1-4 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 2 1-2 per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Re. 1 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 1 1-2 to As. 3 1-2 each.
Liver As. 14 per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.

FISH.

Pomfret nil.
Pomfret (black) nil.
Gholl from Re. 6 to Rs. 9 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) Rs. 6.
Salmon (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 3 each.
Prawns (small) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Oysters from As. 2 to As. 6 per doz.
Mullet (large) from As. 12 to Rs. 2 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Lobsters from As. 1 to As. 3 each.
Crabs from pies 9 to As. 1 1-4 each.

POULTRY AND GAME

Fowls (large) from As. 12 to As. 14 each.
Chickens from As. 6 to As. 7 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Duck (small) Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 6 to Rs. 9 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3 1-2 to Rs. 4 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 8 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.

Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 2 1-2 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 12 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1½ to As. 2 per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 2 1-2 per doz.
Grapes of Nagpore from As. 8 to As. 10 per seer.
Mangoes (Common) from As. 8 to Rs. 2 per doz.
do. (Salem) from Rs. 1 1-2 to Rs. 3 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 per doz.
do. (Payree) from Re 1½ to Re. 4 per doz.

VEGETABLES.

Cauliflower nil.
Green Peas nil.
Cabbages from As. 3 to As. 6 each.
Tomatoes from As. 2 to As. 2½ per seer.
Turnips (middle) from pies 9 to As. 1 each.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 6 to As. 1 1-2 each.
French Beans As. 2 1-2 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 1-2 to As. 3 per seer.
Knolkhol from pies 9 to As. 1 1-2 each.
Onions pies 6 per seer.
Carrots from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes As. 1 per seer.
Double Beans from As. 2 1-2 per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 4 to As. 6 each.
Pumpkins (Red) pies 6 per seer.
Celery from As. 1 to As. 2 1-2 each.
Yames (White) As. 1 per seer.
Yames (Red) As. 1 1-2 per seer.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 24.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—38 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co; 50 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

Gramsbergen s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 8000 cwts crushed bones, R Kaderbhoy; 250 bales sovri cotton, Kaliandas Bros.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Gramsbergen s—4,064 cwts oil cakes, T Morrison and Co; 220 bales gunnies, W Wolf and Sons; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pruth s—65 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 175 bales cotton, M Nathoobhoy and Co; 1,598 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 201 cwts turmeric Baner and Krause 250 cwts turmeric, D Passoo and Co; 2,000 cwts barley, K Devchand and Co; 95 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 75 cwts oljbannum, P Jethabhoy; 1,501 cwts gingellyseed 501 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 cwts cattle horns, E Mahomed; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 205 bales hemp, H Govindji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hirmistan s—3,000 cwts rapeseed, M Valabhdas; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co; 3,200 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s—220 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 178 3-4 cwts, M O P shell, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 125 cwts olibanum, Bombay Commercial Agency 60 bales yarn, Swadeshi Mills Coy.

E F Ferdinand s—1,339 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 30 cwts turmeric, D Macripolo and Co; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Pruth s—3,943 cwts barley, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

E F Ferdinand s—100 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 354 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

E F Ferdinand s—500 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR PORTSAID (for orders.)

Stylian Bebis s—15,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Frank Coverdale s—10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—100 tons old steel plates, C Boggiano and Co; 250 bales twist, C Bamanji and Co; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

Kawachi Maru s—150 bales twist, M M Essabhoy 257 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kawachi Maru s—4,000 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 190 cwts kishmiss, D Passoo and Co.

Delta s—500 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 1,500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—300 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 400 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delta s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Kawchi Maru s—800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Kawachi Maru s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Delta s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

"INDUSTRIES AND POWER."

The June issue of "Indian Industries and Power" is an excellent number, full of well-produced illustrations. It contains many features which will appeal to the textile engineer with much force, notably an article on loom construction. Other useful articles deal with coal mining machinery and flour making. Indian railway matters, motor interests and aviation notes all find places in this interesting publication which continues to maintain its excellent reputation for completeness and usefulness.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething, or other cause. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

GILBERT—JONES—May 29, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, Charles Frederick Gilbert, Temporary Engineer, Cawnpore-Banda Railway, to Gladys Caroline Devine-Jones.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Pandit Digamber's Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6-15 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "Concentration is the secret of strength."—EMERSON.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Caledonia," with the outward mails of the 14th instant, left Aden at 2 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Nyanza" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains as and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	6-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Roma, V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Bombay G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March ... The Light Horse...	von Blon
Overture ... Flotte Barsche ...	ppe
Selection of ... Popular Songs...	epben Adams
Valse ... Miramar	.....
Three Dances ... Henry VIII ...	German
Selection on Scotch Melodies ... Thistle ...	ydleton
Two Step ... Manuella ...	tter

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Vala has arrived in Bombay and has put up in a bungalow at Walkeshwar.

THEFT IN A CLERGYMAN'S HOUSE.—The Rev. A. S. Chrichton reports to the police the theft of silver ornaments valued at Rs. 430 from the dining and drawing rooms of his residence at Marine Lines.

QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS.—The leading feature of the "Students' Brotherhood Quarterly" is the Students' Brotherhood Motiwala Prize essay by Mr. K. M. Munshi—"The Theory and Practice of Social Service." In the "Journal of the Iranian Association" is discussed the need of educated priests for Parsis, while the editor writes on "Recent Fashions in Materialism."

LECTURE ON LIGHT AND AIR.—A lecture on "Light and Air in Dwellings in Bombay" will be delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. J.P. Orr, I.S.I., I.C.S., Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. at the Trust Office, Esplanade Road, on behalf of the Sanitary Association. Members and the public are cordially invited to be present.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.—The Young Men's Christian Association have arranged to observe the Browning Centennial on Thursday, June 27th. Mr. A. Morgan Young will give an address on "Browning" at 9-15 p.m. From 8-45 to 9-15 there will be microscope views, illustrating the life of Browning. Members of the Association and their friends are cordially invited.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The elementary Sanitary class organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association will be opened in July if there be sufficient number of students. Lectures will be given twice a week after 5-45 p.m.: practical instructions will also be given. The whole course will last for three or four months and a nominal fee of Rs. 10 charged. Application for admission should be addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association, Municipal Office, on or before the 15th of July.

REPORTED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Ebrahim Abdul Salam, manager of the estate of the Sheikh Moosa Ahmed, reports to the police that his master is now at Karachi and his wife has been residing at Chowpatti during his absence. She visited his master's house at Tardeo on Tuesday and found everything safe. She again visited the place on Sunday, when she found that the house had been broken into and ornaments, set with pearls and precious stones, valued at Rs. 4,200 had been stolen from a wooden box which was kept in an almirah.

KHANDWA : NEW CHURCH AT SIRPUR.—The new church of St. Peter and St. Paul of Sirpur attached to the diocese of Nagpur, was formally opened on Thursday last. The Rev. Fr. Fidelis, Indian missionary with the delegation of the Rt. Rev. Dr. S. F. Coppel, performed the impressive ceremony. Besides the Rev. Principal of Jubulpore High School, Fr. Decisier and several incisican Brothers, there were also present a great number of Christians and Hindus. The new edifice is an imposing structure and the interior decorations are artistic.

PANDIT DIGAMBER'S LECTURE.—The siglecture of the season under the auspices of the Dayan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) to-day by Pandit Vishnu Digamber Jurkar, Principal, "Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya" Academy of Indian Music). The topic selected for evening is "Indian Music." This lecture will be the first of his intended series of lectures on the subject and will be illustrated with vocal and instrumental demonstrations. It is open to the public and front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—At the Morgue, yesterday the Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of Shankar Maruti, a Hindu millhand, aged about 39 and residing at Goument House Road, Parel. The deceased, it appeared, had been ailing with fever for a whole year. Sunday evening he sent his wife to the kitchen on some pretext, and before she could return he cut his throat with a broken piece of a looking glass. The jury returned a verdict of suicide. The Coroner then held an inquest touching the death of Hindu domestic named Govind Luxman, aged about 25. The deceased had been ill for the last three days and though he was attended by a doctor, his condition grew worse. On Sunday, he jumped into salt in his master's house in Memonwada. The water in the well had to be pumped out before the body could be recovered as it had stuck into the mud. A verdict of suicide was returned.

SUSPECTED SUICIDE.—At the St. George's Hospital last evening, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, opened the inquest into the circumstances attending the inquest on the body of Miss Bertha Gallowaytey, a nurse at the hospital, aged about twenty. Miss Winifred E. Walters, officiating Lady Superintendent, said she had been the deceased the day before her death. She did not appear to be depressed, nor was there anything wrong with her. The deceased had been the subject of a certain injury which had been proceeding since the beginning of June. Lt.-Col Collie I.M.S., in charge of the Hospital, also gave evidence and the inquest was then adjourned.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The Education of Factory Children.

A GENERAL DEBATE.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the President, occupying the chair.

Consideration was given to the memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding a copy of Government letter in which Corporation's attention was invited to a paragraph of the Indian Factory Labour Commission's report. It was requested in the Government letter that the Corporation might be moved to consider the question of giving effect in Bombay to the Commissioner's recommendation.

The Commissioner's recommendation was that every facility and encouragement should be given to promote the education of children working in factories.

The Corporation sometime ago had referred the Government letter to the Schools Committee, and the latter had submitted a report, in which among other things it was stated : "Recognizing the necessity for the education of factory children, they had already established a number of schools at convenient centres in Parel and other districts where most of the factories are situated. These schools, however, as is found by experience, are not much availed of by the children of mill hands ; and unless special schools suited to their requirements, both as regards hours and courses, are provided, education will make little progress among them. Moreover, as factories, even in the same district are sometimes at a considerable distance from one another, it is difficult to bring together children from a number of factories in one school.

"The Committee are of opinion that the best means of attaining the end is for each mill to provide and maintain its own school, with arrangements for giving instruction for two hours daily to each set of children, while they are not actually at work in the mill. The expenditure will be so very small that no mill owner, it may be presumed, will grudge it, especially as they are likely to get an ample return for the outlay in the shape of intelligent operatives able to turn out better work. Although these schools will have to be conducted on the voluntary principle, the moral influence which the mills will be able to exercise, in order to induce the attendance in their own schools of the children employed by them, cannot be exercised, to any thing like the same extent, by any outside agency. Again, if special schools were opened by any other agency for these children, there will not be the same facilities for their concentration, as will be available when each mill has its own school.

"The Committee propose immediately to enquire of mill owners whether, in the event of their not electing to provide schools themselves, they will contribute towards the cost of such special schools as may be opened by the Committee and, if so, what their contribution will be. They will also be asked to state what will be the most convenient school house for the attendance of the children. The Committee will forward their final report, as soon as this information is received."

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that in reply to their letter, the Government be informed that the Corporation had under consideration the question as already intimated.

THE MILLOWNERS' VIEW.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, disagreeing with the view expressed in the Schools Committee's letter, said that the recommendation was impracticable and opposed to the opinion expressed by the Indian Factory Commission itself. The Committee wanted to shift the responsibility of primary education from their own shoulders on to those of the mill-owners, on the grounds that unless special schools suited to their requirements, both as regards hours and courses, were provided, education would make little progress among them. He thought that the report was based on a misconception of facts. There was no special course required for the children employed in mills as they were "ring boys". The special hours could easily be arranged in consultation with the mill managers. Again, the Committee's report recommended that each mill should provide and maintain its own school. The millowners would be only too willing to do that, if it were only feasible and practicable, but they were tied down by the articles of association which did not allow them to spend any money on education. Again the Factory Commission most emphatically laid down that they were most strongly opposed to the maintenance of schools within the factory enclosure. Without compulsion of some sort, there would be no progress of education among the children of millhands, but if the millowners sought to resort to any compulsion, there would be trouble enough and the mill-hands would desert them, putting the mills to heavy losses. The mill-owners would be willing to make voluntary contributions from their own pockets and they would be willing to co-operate with the Corporation in this most urgent and beneficial matter. But he was strongly of opinion that if the Corporation desired to extend the benefits of elementary education among the children of millhands, they should open more schools in millcentres with the co-operation of the mill-owners. But as he had said no great progress could be achieved without some sort of compulsion.

Mr. Shapurji S. Mistri remarked that admitted as it was by Mr Fazulbhoy himself, the mill-labourers' children would not go to school except under compulsion, and millowners as the employers could exercise greater control in this direction than any other body or individual. He thought the Schools Committee's report was a practical one.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail said that it was the duty of the Municipality to educate children, and therefore they must provide schools for the millgoing children too. Certain mills were prohibited by their articles of association from contributing towards the education of children working in their own factory. To meet the suggestion of the committee's report the mill-owners would have to go to the High Court to get the articles altered.

Dr. Jehangir J. Curseji supported the committee.

Mr. J. A. Wadia observed that the Schools' Committee having promised another report, perhaps the mover of the resolution thought fit to postpone remarks on the subject and did not speak at all. However, as the discussion was started he would promise every support from the millowners in the matter, except pecuniary help though they were not so poor that they could not afford it.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, replying on the the debate, observed that the matter was still under consideration and therefore he said nothing about it. But one thing must now be pointed out that the Corporation were ready to fulfil their statutory duty as far as possible and that already schools had been opened in those parts of the city where most of the factory labourers lived. The difficulty felt was that the children could not avail themselves of these facilities. When Mr. Haji Yusuf rose to speak, Sir Pherozeshah thought that now that he had become the head of a very important educational institution in the city, he (Mr. Yusuf) would make some very important suggestions. But, as usual, he spoke in a mysterious way and Sir Pherozeshah could not make much of his speech. He pointed out the difficulty in the way of the mill-owners. He alleged that the articles of association prevented them from giving any contribution towards education. But the Hon. the President, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, had informed him (Sir Pherozeshah) that several mills were engaging a teacher for educating children working in their mills.

Mr. J. A. Wadia: There is no legal difficulty.

Sir Phirozeshah, continuing, said the real difficulty was the circumstances which did not permit the children to avail themselves of the opportunity offered. Mr. Fazulbhoy was inconsistent in his remarks.

The proposition was carried.

NEW ROAD AT MAHIM.

Consideration was given to the following letter of the Commissioner :—"I have the honour to state that a provision of Rs. 1,94,270 has been made in the current year's Budget for the construction of a road from the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Matunga Road Station, westward to Lady Jamshedji Road. The desirability of extending this road westward from Lady Jamshedji Road to join Mahim Bazaar Road is obvious since it will allow ready access to and from the station to persons living in Mahim Bazaar and along the Mahim Bay. At the same time, by deviating from the original line sanctioned by the Corporation and by adopting another, a large saving can be effected in earthwork since the line will follow high ground instead of running along the present low-lying path. The whole road including the extension to Mahim Bazar Road can thus be made as shown in the estimates at a total cost of Rs. 1,87,319 which is within the sum originally estimated for the road as far as Lady Jamshedji Road only. The estimates provide for a total breadth of 60 feet of which 40 feet will be metalled and 10 feet will constitute one footpath. The remaining footpath can be constructed when the requirements of the traffic render it necessary to do so. In order that the sum provided in the Budget should be made use of during the current year I have the honour to request the early sanction of the Corporation to the construction now proposed of the road from Matunga Station to the Mahim Bazaar Road."

On the motion of Dr. Moreshwar Javle the necessary sanction was accorded.

KENNEDY SEA FACE.

In accordance with previous notice Dr. Dinshah B. P. Master moved:

That the President be requested to draw the attention of Government to the untidy and irregular state of the land on the Kennedy Sea Face, extending from Wodehouse Bridge to Chowpatty and they be respectfully requested to have it properly levelled and drained and put in a decent condition for the recreation of the public. They may also be requested to provide some more benches throughout the whole extent of the Kennedy Sea Face and a few kerosine oil lamps on the footpath for the convenience of the pedestrians from sunset to 10 p. m. in the night.

Mr. J. A. D. McBain, seconding the proposition, remarked that he did not think more lights were required, because usually people left before it was quite dark ; but he had always noticed a very large number of ladies and children on the sea shore and in the absence of a sufficient number of benches they were sitting, uncomfortably on rocks.

Mr. Whyte, the Presidency Executive Engineer, said that the Government had been considering the matter for some time, and probably the public convenience would be attended to.

Mr. J. A. Wadia took the opportunity of setting forth another grievance. It was the unsatisfactory condition

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B and P. S. N. Company's steamer Hoseinee 993 tons, Captain W. Richardson sailed on Monday the 24th with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

The steamer Gulistan, 3848 tons, Captain G. H. Watt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (N. S. W.) 25th May, with a cargo of coal.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer E. F. Ferdinand, 3842 tons, Captain A. Leva, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe etc. with a general cargo.

The steamer Ashburton, 3833 tons, Captain C. W. Mathews, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Bunbury, June 6, with a cargo of Jarrah wood.

The steamer Nairs, 3627 tons, Captain E. Lassu arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Calcutta, June 11, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Wellington 3636 tons Captain J. E. Vans, sailed on Monday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday the 22nd June 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Vines ..... R I M
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C G Sinclair ..... R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hordern ..... R I M
R I M S Palinurus ..Comdr Taylor .....Survey Boat
R I M S Minto.....Comdr De Burgh..... S S Str

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 24.

Abana .....2709 Routledge..... P & O Co
Alcanda.....3695 Smith ....
Ashburton.....2833 Mathews..... .....
Clematis.....2329 Robinson.....W & A G & Co
Gymeric.....2198 Cusack ..... G H Essajl
Gulistan.....3848 Watt ..... M M & Co
Harpagus .....3672 Johnson ..... T M & Co
Haydn.....2482 Allen ..... Ralli Bros
Lindula.....2183 Piggott ..... M M & Co
Norfolk.....2505 Buckby.....G Cotton & Co
Nairs.....3627 Lassen..... T M & Co
Ocean .....2460 Christiansen ..... T M & Co
Pundua.....2126 McClelland..... M M & Co
Saifi .....565 Morin..... Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean..... Shah S N Co
Shahanseer .....2023 Wheeler .....Bo H S N Co
Sualda .....3438 Johnson ..... M M & Co
Shirala.....3397 Hocking ..... M M & Co
Upada .....3382 Hodgson..... M M & Co
Rugbean .....2650 Brown ..... Ralli Bros
Gramsbergen.....3157 Goss..... T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Kawachi Maru	3821	Christiansen	.....		N Y Kaisha
C&R Pruth	2867	Evans	...	...	Hamburg W & A G & Co
D&E Clan McNeil	2594	Higgins	...22-6...		J Finlay &Co
F Umta	3492	Wilson	.....		M M & Co
F E F Ferdinand	3843	Leva	.....Trieste	26-6...	A L S N Co
G Hoseinee	993	Richardson	.....	24-6...	B & P S N Co
H Lawoe	1817	Brewis	.....	Basreh	30-6... Arab S Co
K Bissano	2762	Boxhall	.....Karachi		28-6... J F & Co
N Aroscastle	2869	Wain Wright	...		W & A G & Co
O Somali	2550	Kasch	.....		A Strandes Co
P Chanda	3951	Tice	.....	3-7...	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Trifels	2970	Eggert	.....	Hamburg W & A Graham & Co
3 Styliani Belis	2214	Krassa	...Port Said	23-6... Ralli Bros
4 Hermistan	2227	Pam	...Dunkirk	25-6... T M & Co
6 Barbarigo	2521	Giacopello	...Calcutta	26-6... Ve ics M Co
7 Sem'ramis	2476	Bilaffer	.....Trieste	1-7... A L S N Co
8 Putials	1929	Whytehead	.....	M M & Co
9 Urlana	3334	Pratt	.....Calcutta	25-6... M M & Co
10&11 Delta	4789	Martin	.....Shanghai	3-7... P & O Co
12&13 Nyanza	6180	Bowers	.....	P & O Co
14 Ling	951	Rothwell	....Karachi	... M M & Co
15 Santhia	3553	Robertson	.....	M M & Co
16 Dumra	762	Morrison	27-5	M M & Co

Offside N

Wardha	2552	Raidock	.....	M M & Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mohamed	.....	Bo S N Co
Courland	760	Ebrahim	...	Bo S N Co

30 ton crane

Dredger Octopus	631	Strang	...Repairing	B P Trust

M W D D

City of Paris	5319	Campbell	.....	Liverpool 25-6 K N & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
23	E F Ferdinand	Leva	Kobe, May 18
	R I M S Minto	DeBurgh	Muscat, June 21
24	Gulistan	Watt	N Castle, May 25
	Nairs	Lassen	Calcutta, June 11
	Ashburton	Mathews	Bunbury, June 6

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Hoseinee	Richardson	Aden
	Wellington	Evans	Dunkirk

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Gulistan for Antwerp, &c.
" Pruth for Hamburg, &c.
" Delta for China, &c.
" Lindula for Calcutta, &c.
" Haydu for Portsaid.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O steamer Arcadia, left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 22nd June, 1912.

The German East Africa Line steamer Konig left Seychelles for Bombay yesterday.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi steamer Sardegna from Bombay left Aden for Suez and Genoa on the 23rd instant. The same Co's steamer Polcevera, left Colombo for Penang, Singapore and Hongkong on the 22nd instant. The same Co's steamer Sicilia, from Genoa, left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 24th instant.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
June	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
25	m 8 52	26 3	m 1 51	17 0
	3 15 a	25 2	2 31 a	20 11
26	m 9 43	26 10	m 2 37	16 9
	9 8 a	24 11	3 31 a	20 11
27	m 10 36	27 3	m 3 20	16 6
	9 54 a	24 11	4 24 a	20 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June 25 (Tuesday)	"	6h 3m	" 7h 19m
" 26 (Wednesday)	"	6h 3m	" 7h 19m
" 27 (Thursday)	"	6h 4m	" 7h 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, June 22nd, 2h. 8-0m. a.m. Full Moon, 29th 7h. 3-2m. p.m. Last Quarter, July 7th, 10h. 16-2m. p.m. New Moon, 14th, 1h. 49-2m. p.m.

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White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Tuesday, 25th June, 1912.

THE FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF HOME RULE.

The introduction of a Bill has served at least one good purpose in defining the financial issues of the question of Home Rule for Ireland. Since the preparation of a measure became inevitable, estimates of the mutual indebtedness of Ireland and Great Britain have ranged over a wide field, and in view of a change in the relations of the two countries the first party have even tried to show that England was in Ireland's debt. Close examination of the figures has gradually cleared up a somewhat puzzling subject and at the same time restrained the extravagant calculations of the party of repeal, until now it is generally admitted that without English help Ireland cannot pay her way. Our own calculation, prior to the publication of the provisions of the Bill, was that Ireland was costing England about three millions sterling a year; and this estimate is now proved to be not far off the truth. In order that the Government of Ireland may be carried on without interruption after the passage of the act, the Imperial Exchequer is to finance the poorer country to the extent of two millions a year for an indefinite length of time. But this arrangement takes no cognizance of the amount due from Ireland for the Army and Navy, upon which no less than a third of the total Imperial revenue is spent, and to which Ireland is not at first to be asked to contribute; so that if Ireland's share of expenditure upon defence were added to the account, the annual deficit in the Irish budget would be more than three millions. In time, it is hoped, Irish revenue will balance Irish expenditure, and when this happens the financial relations of the two countries will be readjusted and Ireland will, presumably, be invited to pay her share of Imperial expenditure; but to start with Ireland is to retain all the revenue derived locally from the excise duties and income-tax and the other Imperial taxes, and besides getting defence for nothing is to receive an annual subsidy of two millions from the British Treasury.

Whatever people's views may be on the wisdom of the policy of Home Rule, every one will hope for the sake both of Ireland and of the Empire, that if Home Rule does come, Ireland will flourish so speedily as to bring about the expected revision of the financial question in a few years. But it is not easy at present to see how Ireland is ever to meet her obligations except by reducing internal expenditure, or, in other words, by admitting that she is a poor country and lowering the standard of living in her services. At the present time the Post Office in Ireland is dependent upon the assistance rendered by the larger and wealthier branch of the Department in England, and one of the first things that will follow upon Home Rule will be a loss of efficiency in the postal service. For some reason which is not quite clear, the Post Office, although it is not paying its way, is to be handed over to the control of the Irish Parliament; and at a time when other civilized governments, notably the Indian and the German, are seeking to promote postal efficiency by uniformity over the largest possible area, the present British Government is calmly proposing to separate the Irish and the English services with no advantage to either. Even a devoted Home Ruler may well pause before he consents to the impoverishment of his own department and to the impairment of its usefulness. Another item of expenditure upon which some reduction is indicated is that of Old Age Pensions. It is a serious commentary upon Radical finance that Mr. Lloyd George's gift of Old Age Pensions to Ireland should have been the greatest difficulty in drawing up a scheme of Home Rule. As long as England paid for these pensions, the Irish people, naturally enough, accepted them with alacrity; but now that the burden is to be laid upon themselves, the future members of the Irish Parliament cannot make up their minds what course to take. The Old Age Pensions in Ireland cost about three millions, and it looks as if the amount will have to be reduced. It may be possible to cut down expenditure upon the constabulary or upon education, which, next to Old Age Pensions, are the most costly departments in Ireland, and perhaps all the three items will come under review; but it seems certain that Ireland will not continue to pay Old Age Pensions at the same rate as the British Government does at present, and it is plain that the Irish members have shrunk from the issue.

Of course, there are always the other alternatives open for an Irish Government. They may either increase taxation, and they are authorized to do so under the Bill; or they may go on as they start and accumulate indebtedness for England until the amount reaches those principal sums which were talked of as due from England and Ireland. But it is not likely that the English people would go on paying, for instance, for the Irish Post Office which would be controlled from Dublin and about which complaints would soon arise; nor is it likely that a responsible government could endure in Ireland under an increasing burden of debt to England. The engineers of party warfare alone would make that impossible. Nor is it probable that the taxes will be increased. If the first effect of Home Rule were to add to the cost of sto[illegible] or whiskey, or even to increase the income-tax by the suggested margin of ten per cent. the government of the day would have a very bad time in Dublin and the Irish members would have anything but a pleasant reception from their constituents. The only hope for a contented Ireland under Home Rule is that the county should prosper so much that the Customs and Excise, the Post Office and Income-tax should all yield more revenue, and that the country should be able to maintain its services without reduction. There is no prospect of a boom. Ireland is progressing under the kind treatment [illegible] to it in the last twenty years, but its progress is agricultural, and agricultural prosperity is always slow, however steady it may be. And if this hope fail[illegible] the only course left open to an Irish Parliament will be to set about reducing expenditure and cutting down the sum now assigned to Old Age Pensions and the administration of the country. With the exception of the Royal Irish Constabulary, there is no branch of Government service which the Irish people would like to see starved or in which economy would be popular. But economy is necessary alternative to increased taxation; and few will envy the first Irish Chancellor that the task that will lie before it of reconciling the Irish people to Irish Government or of leading their country deeper into England's debt. If questions more serious than finance were not involved, the best thing that an ardent Unionist could wish for, would be to give Home Rule a trial.

PREVENTION OF GAMBLING.

The futility of piecemeal legislation is demonstrated once more by the judgment of the Appeal Court in Calcutta in the appeal preferred by the convicted cotton-figure gamblers. A telegram, which we publish[illegible] yesterday, stated that "in consequence of the decision of the High Court twenty-five cotton gambling is legal Cotton Street shops have opened in business, and are doing a lively throughout; many others have opened also been a[illegible]. Rain gambling has appeal, the[illegible] revived." In the Imam, Justices Holmwood and ed by the[illegible] held that the offence created which the[illegible] Calcutta Police Act—under in the lower[illegible] and were tried and convicted one "and [illegible] Court—is a purely technical side of India[illegible] has been done on this or wagering[illegible] include any form of betting offence exc[illegible] without instruments, in the gambling[illegible] the single case of rain-order to [illegible] out a machine; and in legislation[illegible] this extraordinary make the[illegible] to be undertaken to rain gamb[illegible] and registers in which other docu[illegible] wagers are entered and such wag[illegible] as containing evidence of In the pa[illegible] instruments of gaming." accused ke[illegible] case under notice the betting on[illegible] room for the purpose of seized boo[illegible] on figures, and the police were ent[illegible] accounts in which bets accused's [illegible] In most respects the that of boo[illegible] was on all-fours with conduct th[illegible] bakers who, as is well-known, their lords[illegible] business with impunity. As in the ca[illegible] pointed out, it is different this specia[illegible] rain-gambling. To meet it instrum[illegible] islation was enacted, and in as includi[illegible] of gambling are interpreted gambling [illegible] ers are entered, and all other documents [illegible] ontaining evidence of wagers. T[illegible] alcutta Judges declare specifically tha[illegible] this case they were merely deciding a[illegible] question of law, and that in their opin[illegible] cotton-figure gambling was most pern[illegible] s; but they decided against the prose[illegible] on, holding that no instruments of [illegible] ing, within the meaning of the Calcu[illegible] Police Act, were used in cotton gamb[illegible] that the people who resort-ed to the[illegible] gambling houses went there to bet, an[illegible] that betting is not penal. The inevi[illegible] sequel has not been long in coming[illegible] the Calcutta police have to do their [illegible] it all over again. The Government [illegible] now have to turn their attention [illegible] consideration of the entire question o[illegible] eventing new forms of betting. Ho[illegible] can it be done? Not by mere amendmen[illegible] the Police Act to include cotton figu[illegible] gambling, for the Marwari, like most [illegible] ians, is a gambler by instinct. If you shu[illegible] own cotton betting, he will find anoth[illegible] edium quite readily as he did when [illegible] in-gambling was scotched. The truth [illegible] that piece-meal legislation will not [illegible] er, and the problem our lawmakers w[illegible] ave to solve is, to how to prevent [illegible] forms of gambling from being in[illegible] ced into the bazaars. A further p[illegible] is whether such legislation should be[illegible] erial rather than provincial. The prob[illegible] will involve much careful considera[illegible] but that it must be faced is obvious.

SCIENTIFIC ADVICE.

The annual report of the Board of Scientific Advice for India is not a [illegible] document and the information it gives is distinctly scrappy. Its predecessors have been more interesting and of more practical value. The present volume contains very little advice and certainly nothing which can influence the commercial or investing public to the extent that leading them to unearth their hoards and float public companies. It tells us the industry of the distillation of sandal-wood oil is full of promise and that sardine oil when mixed with mineral oil should meet with a ready demand in jute mills, if supplied at a reasonable rate; that all chemical processes of decolourising tanning extracts from mangrove extract can only be carried out at the expense of their tannin strength. And again that cellulose for paper-making, which is now monopolised by Scandinavia and North America, is rapidly using up a raw material which it takes forty years to reproduce and the industry is therefore living on and squandering its capital, so it must eventually migrate to tropical and sub-tropical regions, where raw material can be found in species capable of and growing under conditions which permit of rapid natural reproduction. In bamboo and in many kinds of annual grasses, India possesses such species growing under such conditions. As regards meteorology we are told that owing to changes in the gazetted staff of the department and to absences on leave, the progress of current researches was slow and little new work was possible. In a chapter on geology we are told that the results of experiments in water-finding in Guzarat are decidedly promising and indicate the presence of water at no great depth below the surface. At Broach it may be found at a depth of two thousand feet, but a certain amount of pumping would probably be necessary to bring it to the surface. Geodesy is referred to and the Botanical survey mentions a list of mosses sent in by Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S., enumerating twenty genera, two species of a new genus being named by Mr. H. N. Dixon after Mr. Sedgwick. Under "Economic Botany" there are several suggestions as to the prevention of cross-fertilisation and chapters follow on mycology, sylviculture, zoology, economic entomology and veterinary science. The programmes of work for 1911-12 are also published, but as a whole the report does not equal in general interest many of its predecessors.

JUVENILE CRIMINALS.

When Colonel Jackson's report on jail administration was issued three weeks ago we drew attention to his observations regarding youthful criminals and the sentences inflicted upon them. We are glad to see that the Government of Bombay has also dealt with the matter in its resolution on the report, and it may be possible to hope that Stipendiary Magistrates in the city will note what has been written on the subject. We fear there has been a tendency in the past to regard cases in which children have been charged with petty crime as unimportant; so they are generally, to the complainants. But, as in the majority of such instances the accused are first offenders the cases are very important indeed to Society. In ordinary circumstances, the despatch of a lad of ten years of age to jail to serve a sentence of four or five days' imprisonment is a grave error. In prison he cannot fail to come in contact with contaminating influences, unless, indeed, he is kept in solitary confinement, which, of course, is unthinkable; and the average result is that he goes back to his friends a potential criminal. Such a case as that we have mentioned is surely one for careful, almost tender, handling rather than curt disposition. We do not minimise the difficulties of the Magistrates, but we do believe it is possible for them to devote more attention than is now given to juvenile offenders. It is probably true to say that insufficient cases come before the courts to allow of a juvenile jail being established, but it might be suggested to some charitable organization—let us say the Salvation Army—that as an experimental measure they should take over from the Magistrates cases such as those pointed out by Colonel Jackson, and at the end of a year report the results to the Government. During the past few years grants-in-aid have been given to certain institutions, few of them so worthy as any one that is prepared to tackle this problem. A Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society would, we believe, soon follow.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Caledonia," with the outward mails of the 14th instant, left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Persia" arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 22nd instant.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer "Minto," Commander L. F. V. de Burgh, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Muscat which port she left on the 21st instant.

M. Poincare, the French Premier, proposes to go to St. Petersburg at the end of July. He will see M. Kokovtseff, the Russian Premier, and will discuss with him various Franco-Russian questions.

The United States War Department has granted Cuba's application for 5,000 rifles and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition for use in arming volunteers and guards in protecting the plantations against the revolted negroes.

CONSTANTINOPLE newspapers state that while the Khedive was entering his carriage in leaving the railway station several Egyptians present cried "Long live the Constitution! Down with Absolutism!" The police, the report adds, have noted the addresses of some of the demonstrators. The authorities have issued a denial of the report.

AT its sitting at Hamburg the German Colonial Society adopted a resolution almost with unanimity demanding the maintenance of the prohibition of marriages between whites and natives in the colonies. The Reichstag recently adopted a resolution in favour of a Bill validating such marriages.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Impending Changes in India.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 7.

THE next few months will see several changes amongst the higher appointments in India. In the ordinary course of events Sir Edward Barrow and Sir Alfred Pearson vacate their commands on expiry of tenure. It is, I under--stand, practically certain, that Sir Beauchamp Duff will remain where he is, and not be tempted by the offer of the Southern Army and return to India. Placed as he is in the matter of age he will, by remaining at the India Office, be able to qualify for the additional pension paid from Civil Estimates. This, with the fixity of tenure that appertains to his present appointment, was doubtless a factor in influencing his decision. If this prove to be a fact, Sir Edmund's successor will be selected from Sir A. Martin, Sir E. Nixon, and Sir J. B. Woon. I have placed them in order of seniority, but the betting is rather in the reverse order. Possibly Sir John Woon's services in China will outweigh the claims of seniority. If so, there will be a second vacancy for a Divisional Commander of the Indian Army in addition to Lahore when Sir A. Pearson leaves in the autumn. As it is quite on the cards that in the course of selection for the next vacancies for Divisional Commands gaps will occur in the list between the chosen ones—the occurrence of a second vacancy before the end of this year would give a much-needed impetus to promotion on the Major Generals' list, and hasten the advent of younger commanders of Brigades, that is so often mentioned as desirable, but never seems to materialise, though there has been a considerable improvement since the beginning of the year. As the Indian authorities have practically accepted and act on the War Office rule that employment either actual or in prospect in the immediate future in a Divisional Command, or an appointment of similar status, is a necessary qualification for promotion to Lieutenant-General, as selection for a Brigade command present or in prospect, is essential for promotion to Major-General, it would seem that the selection of junior officers for Divisions would at once cause a flow of promotion on the Major-Generals' list, having regard to the fact that retired pay is £100 a year better than unemployed pay whilst remaining on the Active List. Two other lists, however, have their influence in determining retirement, and an officer carefully scans his position as regards a good service pension and also his chances of Colonel's allowances before finally deciding to forego his claim on one or the other, which he retains for the three years during which he is permitted to reside in or out of India. If the desire to have younger generals is sincere, it would have the effect, without imposing a very heavy burden on the State, if from time to time the rule of a qualifying appointment were waived and promotions made to Lieutenant-General on condition of immediate retirement. It was done in one case not so very long ago, and might well be done again. True, there were special circumstances in that case, but boiled down it came to nothing more than compensation for his expectations—as upset by reorganization schemes. If, therefore, a similar course were taken from time to time as periods of stagnation in the promotion on the Generals' List occurred, a regular flow could be ensured. As things stand at present Major-Generals after 39 years' service, working up to last, find themselves qualified only for a pension, £50 a year better than their contemporaries in the service who left India on completion of the command of their regiments a dozen years ago, and have been residing at home ever since. It is not surprising, therefore, that they should remain on the Active List as long as permitted, even though without hope of re-employment, and chance the loss of £200 or £300 in the hopes of the extra £100 a year, or off-reckonings, for so much of life as fate has in store for them. It is, of course, a gamble, but an attractive gamble, and one that appeals to most of those to whom the alternatives are presented, and the result is a continuance of the blocks, that have recurred at intervals since the long pause in promotions that took place some eight years ago, whilst the question of fixing the establishment of general officers was under consideration. The list is too short to allow of all officers on ceasing to be employed remaining on it for three years, if that steady flow of promotion is to be maintained which alone will ensure a supply of younger men in command of Divisions and Brigades. As regards vacancies for British services general officers in Indian Divisional Commands, it may be taken as fairly certain, that it will not be long before Major General "Paddy" Anderson returns to India, though it may not be possible to provide for him on the first opportunity that can be foreseen owing to seniority claims on the spot. A good deal will also depend on the eventual decision as regards the retention of Burma as a Division, as in the event of the abolition of the Divisional Staff there the odd Division of the remaining nine would presumably fall to British and Indian services alternately. The opportunity, amongst the various changes impending, will occur and will doubtless be taken to appoint an Indian Service General to Quetta, which has hitherto succeeded in evading the alternation rule of otherwise universal application, except in Burma, which has maintained the balance by always falling to an officer of the Indian Army.

TERRITORIALS ON THE STAGE.

Wanting a good laugh, and feeling in need of a little relaxation from the arduous tas collecting ideas wherewith to fill this weekly letter, I went forth a few evenings ago to see Hnntly Wright in his new role at the Adelphi, as I know that when he and Gracie Leigh are together there is a certainty of amusement, which is not always the case with the so-called comedies of to-day. Nor was I disappointed, both were in excellent form, and the fun abundant and well sustained. But I came away from "Autumn Manœuvres" with an unpleasant feeling that I ought not to have been laughing at what I saw. In my last letter I pointed out how the Territorial, and especially the Territorial officer, differs from his prototype of the old Volunteers. It is as though there had been a period of natural selection, and only the best and keenest of the old lot had survived. It seems, therefore, a pity that Captain Withers should be presented on the stage as a type of the present day Territorial officer. It is the function of the play-wright, as of the novelist, to draw individuals from types, not types from individuals. No one would be rash enough to deny that Captains of the type of Withers exist, but they are not typical of the Territorial Force; they are also to be found amongst the regulars—for a time. In the days when Terry and Angelina Claude nightly filled the little Court Theatre with crowded audiences, Captain Gingers were to be met everywhere. They did not take themselves seriously, or their so-called military work, and they were not taken seriously. But that is close on 40 years ago, and much water has flowed under the bridge since then. It is a matter, therefore, for regret that an out of date character should have been dressed up in modern clothes and handed over to Huntly Wright to make fun of as the stage

THE INDIAN PRIZE ESSAY.

I had intended to refer to the Prize Essay for 1911, printed in the current number of the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution, but it opens up so many points of interest that it is not possible to do it justice at the tail end of a letter. It is, I think, one of the best military essays I have read for a long time, and does infinite credit to its author, Captain H. T. Russell, R. A. (retired pay.) Whether one is in agreement with his deductions and suggestions, or not, it is impossible not to admire the clearness with which he has marshalled his facts, drawn his deductions, and set forth his scheme. It is well worth perusal not only by every soldier man, but by all to whom the existence of the Empire and the maintenance of our place amongst the first class Powers is dear. It is to be hoped that it will be read and digested by those who have, or may at any time have the power to work towards the ideal set forth. That the time will come when a change in our military organization will be necessary is certain, and it is just a question whether the nation will be educated up to the point of making the change voluntarily, or be driven to it by dire extremity. The present organization is a clever scheme, admittedly a last attempt to avoid the much disliked alternative. It is being honestly and honourably worked by all concerned, and has been a greater success than was anticipated except perhaps by its optimistic conceiver. Still it falls short, as I have before pointed of the requirements of our position—and as a tax is unfair in its incidence. It therefore lacks stability from causes which can only be removed by some form of compulsion—that word abhorred by those who most insist on their rights as citizens and ignore the duties which those rights connote.

THE AEROPLANE.

The "Aeroplane in Modern War" is the title of a book just published by Werner Laurie, from the pen of Grahame White and Harry Harper. It is interesting and instructive so far as existing material allows, but for the ordinary military reader an edition less profusely illustrated, and a handier size,—at a cheaper rate, would be preferable. Pace the Oxford Don—the British officer is not as a rule in a position to pay twelve and six pence for a book of less than 250 pages of large type, the valuable matter of which from a soldier's point of view could easily have been condensed into a third of the space. It is worth reading, if it can be got from a library, but as text books containing all the essential points are likely soon to make their appearance under the auspices of the Naval and Military Aviation schools and the General Staff, the young officer would be well advised to think twice before adding this handsome volume to his impedimenta.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Beggar Nuisance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would draw your attention to the beggar nuisance in Bombay and ask your assistance in obtaining its abatement. It is no exaggeration to say that the city swarms with beggars, from the comparatively clean, lame Mahomedan woman, who frequents the Fort during business hours, to the loathsome, unwashed, diseased cripples and lepers who abound in the neighbourhood between Bori Bunder and Abdul Rahman Street. All of them are most persistent in their demands and are most numerous and objectionable in their methods within sight and within sound of the Central Police Station. On Friday last within less than twenty yards of the market, I saw a European lady, the wife of an up-country official of high standing, so mobbed as she was endeavouring to leave shop and re-enter her car, that she was unable to do so until the shop-keeper had driven those nearest away. But immediately afterwards she was again surrounded by filthy, importunate men, women and children, some of whom touched her hands and pulled at her dress, so that it was only with difficulty that she got back to her car. I was similarly treated and had to use my stick before I could clear a way to my victoria. I reported the matter to a passing constable, who salaamed, replied "achha sahib"—and walked on his way, smiling. Unfortunately I did not think to take his number or I could have reported him, for though the police have powers and, I believe, are instructed to arrest beggars, particularly those who expose unsightly wounds and injuries, this sepoy made no attempt to disperse the crowd of them, who obstructed, and habitually do obstruct, passenger traffic in that locality. I understand in the distribution of police work in the city the responsibility for dealing with traffic, and with beggars too, lies with Mr. Gadney—admittedly one of the most capable officers of the Indian Police in the presidency. But what can he do unless supported by the Bench? Read the "G. B." of last week on juvenile offenders and the report and remarks of the Inspector General of Jails. The Bench is urged not to send youngsters to jail and so the Honorary Presidency Magistrates warn and discharge offenders, who leave the Court and go back to the streets to beg again—giving the police their trouble for nothing, no matter how many times they take back the offenders. There is an impression that if a beggar is convicted and sentenced to the shortest possible term, the police are empowered to deport him to his native place, and I know that with that object in view some honorary benches send all beggars brought before them to jail. But I should like to know how often is a deportation order signed and how many beggars have been sent from Bombay to their homes, say in the past twelve months? One sees the same familiar faces day after day, week after week, in the same parts of the Fort and the bazaar, in the same rags and the same filth and surely all of them cannot be natives of this city. Some must have been convicted. Why are they still here then? The begging nuisance in Bombay has become a scandal and a disgrace and it is time strenuous efforts were made by the Police, the Bench and Government to put it down. Eight constables—three in the Fort and five in the neighbourhood of Crawford Market—could arrest all the beggars, two benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates could deal with them, and deportation orders could be made out by one clerk. A month's effort would clear Bombay of all its beggars who have become not merely a nuisance but a danger to the community.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, June 24. J. Q. P.

THE HERO OF LADYSMITH.

DEATH OF FIELD-MARSHAL SIR GEORGE STEWART WHITE. V.C.

END OF A BRILLIANT MILITARY CAREER.

HOW HE WON THE V.C. ON THE MARCH TO KANDAHAR.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The death is announced of Field-Marshal, r George White, V.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.I.E., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., O.M.

The Empire will be in deep mourning to- y. One of her most gallant soldiers has gone yond the veil to rest. The regret at the mise of Sir George White will be as keen in dia as anywhere, for it was in this country t the deceased put in the finest years of his endid service, and it was shortly after he ated the high office of Commander-in-Chief Indis that he proceeded to South Africa ere he attained to the crowning glory of a dier's career.

Sir George White, who relieved Lady- ith, was a striking example of a man who rally carved out his way to fame and for- e with his claymore. He arrived at Durban the 8th of October 1899, and after being ponsible for some miscellaneous fighting, ough generals under his control he was ated and invested at Ladysmith the 2nd of November. He held Ladys- h for almost four months (119 days). Lord Beaconsfield has somewhere written t an opportunity occurs to every man, once least in his lifetime, only he be prepared to e advantage of it: and the truth of the say- received signal illustration in the career of George Stewart White, the brilliant Scoto- hman, who placed his foot on the lowest g of the military ladder when, in his nteenth year, he joined the Royal Innis- ing Fusiliers, among the ranks of whom he ained for many years unknown to fame; then, passing to the Gordon Highlanders, ved out for himself a career of brilliancy. In case of Sir George White, the opportunity rred to by "Dizzy" came very late in life. ttle Bobs" had won his Victoria Cross when a young lieutenant, while his successor in e had reached his forty-fourth year, and rank of major, before his career was marked similar distinction.

The inactivity to which White by the force ccident was condemned for many years, t have been all the more galling to him as re had stamped him with the appearance true fighting man—a figure made to grace Highland garb and wield the broad clay- e. It is a curious circumstance that some r foremost generals are men of no great re and rather slight of build, as some of world's greatest commanders—Alexander, r, Frederik, Wellington, Napoleon—have been. That is to say, some great com- nders do not altogether look like fighting . But General Stewart White, looking t he was and being what he looked, carried nt him the genuine impress of a soldier in stalwart, athletic mould and the soldierly ities of mind—courage, coolness, clearness ision, quickness of decision and dash in on—expressed in his manly handsome ures. The same qualities are stamped on head and features of "Little Bobs," if not haps suggested by his frame and stature.

The two men met in India as subalterns in 7, only to part for more than twenty years, then come together again in very remark- e circumstances. They only met to part— erts, the senior by five years, to get his mediate chance of glory in the midst of tiny, and White to remain with his regi- nt on the North-West frontier guarding inst danger from Afghanistan and the njaubis which never came. Well might ite, in the bitterness of the heart at this erring of hope, have hummed the refrain.—

" O it's you'll tak' the high road,
And I'll tak' the low road,
And I'll be in Scotland afore ye,"

f not in Scotland, at least in one of Scot- d's foremost regiments, the Gordon ghlanders, into which White—who had en more than twenty years of peace to to the rank of major—exchanged just time to march with them under berts to Kabul, in order to avenge massacre of the Cavagnari mission. On ssed Roberts until he reached Charasiah Four Water Mills"), about twelve English es from Kabul, where a formidable Afghan ce, strongly posted in a hilly position had ssed to dispute his further passage; and a ttle was the result, which was a brilliant vic- y for the British. Next day, Roberts, as he tes in his "Forty-one Years in India," met jor White, "who explained to me his part in victory of the previous day. From my pection of the ground I had no difficulty in ning to the conclusion that much of the suc- which attended the operation on this side due to White's military instincts, and one supreme moment, his extreme personal antry. It afforded me very great pleasure refore, to recommend this officer for the toria Cross, an honour of which more than incident in his subsequent career proved to be well worthy."

HOW HE GAINED THE V. C.

What gained White this first recommenda- n for the V. C. was the incident, ich had better be detailed in the bald yet ing language of the official record: "Finding t the artillery and rifle fire failed to dge the enemy from a fortified hill, which was necessary to capture, Major White an attack upon it in person. Advancing with companies of his regiment, and climbing m one steep ledge to another he came upon ody of the enemy strongly posted and out- bering his force by about eight to one. men being much exhausted, and imme- ate action being necessary, Major White took rifle and going on by himself, shot the leader the enemy. This act so intimidated the rest, at they fled round the side of the hill and e position was won. The Highlanders crown- g the hill with a ringing cheer for the avery of their leader—a leader in the truest nse of the word: not one of those who cries Go on!", but "Come on!"

Such stirring events were plentiful around abul during the chequered period of negotia- g and fighting which now ensued there, recalling the personal combats that were waged under the walls of Troy. Take but one of those encounters as related by "Little Bobs" himself: "Large bodies of the enemy were moving up the slope of the ridge from the villages near Beni Hissar. To check this move- ment, and prevent the already very difficult Afghan position being still further strengthen- ed, Major White, who was in command of the leading portion of the attacking party, turned and made for the nearest point on the ridge. It was now a race between the Highlanders and the Afghans as to who should gain the crest of the ridge first. The artillery came into action at a range of 1,200 yards, and under cover of the fire the 92nd supported by the guides, rushed up the steep slopes. They were met by a furious onslaught and a desperate encounter took place. The leading officer, Lieut. Forbes, a lad of great promise, was killed, and Colour-sergeant Drummond fell by his side. For a moment even the brave High- landers were staggered by the numbers and fury of their antagonists, but only for a moment, Lieut. Dick-Cunyngham (later Co- lonel of the regiment) sprang forward to cheer them on and confidence was restored. With a wild shout the Highlanders threw themselves on the Afghans, and quickly succeded in driv- ing them down the further side of the ridge."

Again at the crowning victory of Kandahar —to which White with his Gordon Highlanders had accompanied Roberts on his memorable march, 303 miles in 20 days, including only one of complete rest—it was an heroic act of bravery on the part of the Scoto-Irish major—Scotch from his regiment as well as from family origin—which practically gave the decisive blow to the dogged resistance of Ayoob's army. Emulating the heroic example which was set them by the "Rosshire Buffs" (72nd)—the "Gay Gordons" had dashed themselves re- peatedly against the foe, carrying villages and hill spurs and battery-defended positions at the point of the bayonet. But there was still one entrenched position which had defied all our efforts to capture, and which it was imperatively necessary to take. Battle-weary and blown, the Gordons were once more appeal- ed to by their eager leader. "Highlanders," sang out Major White, "will you take those guns if I give you the lead!" But let Lord Roberts describe the rest.—

"GALLANT AND EVER FOREMOST."

"It now became necessary," wrote Lord Roberts, "to take this position by storm and recognising the fact with true soldierly ins- tinct Major White, who was leading the advanced companies of the 92nd, called upon the men for just one charge more, "to close the business. The battery of screw guns had been shelling the position, and under cover of its fire, and supported by a portion of the 2nd Gurkhas and 23rd Pioneers, the Highlanders, responding with alacrity to their leader's call, dashed forward and drove the enemy from their entrenchments at the point of the bayonet. Major White was the first to reach the guns, being closely followed by Sepoy Inderbir Lama, who placing his rifle on one of them, exclaimed, 'Captured in the name of the 2nd Prince of Wales' Own Gurkhas!' No wonder that Roberts referred to the Gordon officer as "the gallant and ever foremost Major White," and that another eye-witness wrote: "Under a Napoleon Major White would be a Marshal. At the head of his regiment he would make any battle in India safe."

It is only a thousand pities that his entire regiment, with himself at the head of it, was not a few months later on Majuba Hill when this position was assaulted and taken by the Boers. That it was captured was mainly due to the circumstance that the holders of the hill consisted of a small heterogeneous force, includ- ing only a couple of companies of the gallant Gordons—the heroes of Charasiah, Kabul, and Kandahar—with no real unity of command or action and insufficient ammunition. Had the hill been held by the entire battalion of the Gordons with Stewart White, now Lieut-Colonel at their head, the result would assuredly have been very different. For the disaster to a portion of his gallant regiment no one grieved more than its commander, and when he was sent out to South Africa he must have been thrilled by the reflection that the ways of fate are truly wonderful, and that if the mills of God grind slowly they grind exceeding small.

But in 1881 the "Gay Gordons" had barely recovered from one Majuba when they were overtaken with another, and one which wounded their regimental pride still, more deeply. This was the year in which was introduced the linked battalion system of Mr. Cardwell; and the 92nd, lying encamped near Newcastle at the foot of the Drakensberg Range, heard to their dismay that under the new system there had been created a regiment of Gordon High- landers of which the 75th (Stirlingshire) was to be the 1st battalion, and they the 2nd! No wonder that on midnight on 31st July, 1881, the officers and men of the 92nd formed them- selves into a torchlight funeral procession, with Lieut.-Colonel White as one of the pall-bearers, to carry the effigy of an old Gordon Highlander to his grave amidst the muffled roll of drums and the wailing of the pipes—there to lie till the resurrection—which took place next day when the old fellow was disentombed and rid- dled with bullets. At the same time the officers and men of the 75th—a regiment that hereto- fore only wore the trews and were now to be indued with the kilt—was inscribing this epitaph on an obelisk at Malta.

Here lies the poor old 75th,
But, under God's protection,
They soon will rise in kilt and hose—
A glorious resurrection:
For, by the transformative powers
Of Parliamentary laws,
They go to bed the 75th
To rise the Ninety Two's.

On leaving South Africa, the 92nd (2nd battalion Gordons) were quartered at Edinburgh where they had the honour, under Colonel White, of providing the guard of honour and the colour escorts for the ceremony of deposit- ing in the Cathedral of St. Giles the old war-tat- tered colours of many of the Scottish regiments —there to tell future generations the stirring story of how their forefathers fought for Queen and country.

From "Auld Reekie" and his beloved Gordons White was called away to Egypt to serve as Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General during the Nile ex- pedition for the relief of Khartoum; and though new to this portion of Africa and all its ways, the was quick to distinguish himself in this fresh field of action by an administra- tive capacity equal to his approved courage.

DETHRONING KING THEEBAW.

Relieved from his staff duties on the Nile, Colonel White was now appointed to the com- mand of the 2nd Brigade of the force of 10,000 men, under General Prendergast, which it had been found necessary to dispatch to Burma to coerce the obstinacy and quell the cruel pride of King Theebaw. His fellow brigadier was Major-General MacPherson who had comported himself so gallantly in the Afghan war, but who now succumbed to fever among the marshes of Mandalay. The land of the White Elephant tried our soldiers severe- ly. Prendergast's force moved up the Irra- waddy in a flotilla of boats, and now and again, White with his brigade would be sent ashore to fight and force his way through the dripping jungle so as to dispose of some stockaded fort which threatened our line of communication. At last, after much guerilla warfare, the expe- dition reached the capital Mandalay, "where the old flotilla lay," and where no resistance was offered. To Colonel White fell the duty of occupying the palace, and of dethroning King Theebaw, who was sent down the river to Rangoon on his way to India.

But it was only now that the difficulties of the enterprise on which we had embarked be- gan to prove most serious. The country had been annexed, but it could not be pacified. Unable to face British soldiers in the open, the Burmese did their best to wear them out by a harassing guerilla warfare all over a region as large as France—a region of fever and forest and of "sludgy, squdgy creeks." However, "with his usual energy and shrewdness," as one writer said, White proceeded to cover the country as far as he could with little garrisons, and to send flying columns to catch the robbers (dacoits) unawares. If you can imagine a country covered with dense jungle, with scarcely any roads or bridges, and with a sweltering sun drawing up the moisture in dense, white mists, and then imagine yourselves to be British soldiers trying to rout out those red robbers who went forth by bands of tens, fifties, and hundreds, you will have some idea of General White's task.

By request of the Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, Lord Roberts himself went to Burma, where, as he afterwards wrote, General White had done well under very difficult circumstances.... Having been in constant correspondence with him, I had been kept informed of his plans, and as his responsible Chief, I had approved of them." Nevertheless, "dacoity" continued to spread, and it was not till the beginning of 1899—four years after Colonel White had set foot in the country of Theebaw—that by his indomitable pluck and perseverance, his person- al gallantry, sound judgment and administra- tive ability"—he had completed his share of the Herculean task of pacifying Upper Burma; and he left the "Land of the Golden Umbrella" a Knight of the Bath and a Major-General "for distinguished service in the field." Lord Duf- ferin himself had formed the very highest opinion of White's military talents—the same White who had repeatedly thought of resign- ing because his chances of promotion seemed so hopeless—and had said that White was "the most capable soldier he had ever met."

In the following year Sir George was again wanted—this time to quell some unruly tribe- men on the north-western frontier in India. "The expedition (into the Zhob Valley,)" wrote one of its historians, "cost much labo- rious marching and road making, but there were only a few insignificant skirmishes, the resistance of the tribes collapsing when they saw White's force making its way over what they till then regarded as ground that no army from India would attempt to traverse." For 1,800 miles, or four and a half times the distance from London to Edinburgh, White's little force marched in cold and heat, over bleak, savage mountains and through trackless gorges—thus bringing home to the native mind that there was no region in all the wide world so remote and inaccessible which the long arm of Eng- land's power could not reach. Cæsar himself could not have conducted one of his punitive expeditions with more celerity and effect.

THE REWARD OF MERIT.

No wonder therefore that, when the post of Commander-in-Chief in India fell vacant in 1893, by the retirement of Lord Roberts, White, who had fought under him as a simple major of the "Gay Gordons" in the Afghan war, was appointed to succeed him mainly, as it would appear, on the recommendation of the Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, who had conceived the highest opinion of his military ability. In certain circles there was a great outcry at this unwonted spectacle of a Major-General being promoted over the heads of so many of his seniors, Lieut.-Generals, to the plum of his pro- fession in India; but judgment, not jobbery, was at the bottom of the appointment, which Sir George's five years' tenure of office—cover- ing the period of several of our "little wars," on the Indian frontier, including the Tirah campaign—completely justified; and when, on quitting India in 1898 to take up the appoint- ment of Quarter-Master-General in Pall Mall, he was treated to a banquet at Simla, he tersely expressed his own military character by say- ing: I am no Jingo. Those with whom I had the honour to be associated in the government of India would perhaps testify that I had been as anxious to steer clear of cause of war as any of my civil colleagues..... The quarrels in which we are now engaged (Tirah, etc), and which are costing us untold gold are none of our seeking: but, being in them, we hope to bear ourselves so that the opposer may beware of us for some time."

Owing to the compound fracture of his leg from a kick of his horse before leaving India assumption of office in Pall Mall was retarded; and this office proving uncongenial to him he accepted the governorship of Gibraltar, only to be called away from the "Rock" to Natal, where he held Ladysmith for four months.

The late Sir George White was born at White Hall, Co. Antrim, on the 6th of July 1835, and was therefore close on 77 years old when he died. He married the daughter of a former Archdeacon (Baily) of Calcutta. He entered the Army in 1853 and after serving during mutiny-time with the 27th Inniskillings he served through the Afghan campaign with the Gordon Highlanders. He had been Governor of Chelsea Hospital since 1894, and recently, when Their Majesties called to see him, was too ill to receive them.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 23.

The P. and O Co.'s s. s. "Caledonia" left at 2 p. m. with the outward mails of the 14th instant.

MR. D. GORDON, Deputy Auditor General, India, arrived at Rangoon yesterday from Madras.

REPUBLICAN SPLIT.

Programme of the Roosevelt Platform.

FIVE GREAT PLANKS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

CHICAGO, JUNE 23.

The Republican split has been rendered irrevocable by a dual nomination. It intensifies the interest in to-morrow's Democratic Conven- tion at Baltimore, especially in view of a similar split between the Conservative and Progressive wings of the Democrats. The latter promise to carry the day. Mr. Woodrow Wilson, who is regarded as one of the likeliest candidates, with 300 votes pledged, has replied to Mr. Bryan's telegram of the 22nd, agreeing that the Chair- man of the Convention is to be a Progressive.

One of the most remarkable scenes at the Republican Convention was the ovation given to Mr. Bryan, who had been acting as reporter to a syndicate of newspapers. He had to leave before the close of the Convention in order to to make his own fight against the Conservatives at Baltimore, and as he rose, the Roosevelt party cheered him again and again shouting "Good luck! Fight 'em Bill".

This is a significant demonstration of mutual sympathy between the Radical wings of the two parties, and there is even some talk of their fusion, but this is unlikely.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Mr. Roosevelt's platform asserts that it is imperative that government should return to the hands of the people instead of remaining in the hands of the privileged few.

He declares for women's suffrage and tariff revision under the direction of the Tariff Board, and the control of trusts by a National Com- mission.

He also advocates the revision and stre- thening of the monetary laws.

ESPIONAGE SENSATION

A Pseudo-Russian Aviator Arrested in Berlin.

BERLIN, JUNE 23

A sensation has been caused by the arr here of a Russian, Captain Kostevitch, on charge of espionage.

The captain has been living in Berlin f some months, ostensibly studying aviation the interests of the Russian War Ministry.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

Men Accept Masters' Offer o Universal Wage List.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Executive of the Cardroom Amalgama tion has accepted the offer of the masters wit regard to the framing of universal lists wages, thus averting the threatened trouble.

BOXING.

The Bantam Championship of Europe.

DIEPPE, JUNE 23.

In a contest here to-day for the bantam- weight championship of Europe, the French- man Ledoux knocked out "Digger" Stanley in the seventh round, after a fine fight.

ITALIAN DISASTER.

Accidental Explosion of a Shell at Tripoli.

TRIPOLI, JUNE 23.

While a waggon-load of shells was being unloaded here yesterday, one shell exploded, killing one officer and seven bluejackets, while three bluejackets were injured.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Mrs. Pankhurst Starves Herself to Freedom.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Mrs. Pankhurst has been released from prison after a five-days' hunger strike. She was ex- tremely weak.

Mrs. Lawrence is also ill and being forcibly fed.

NEW GERMAN MINISTER.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Baron Marschall von Bieberstein was received in audience by the King at Buckingham Palace to-day and presented his credentials,

THE TRANSPORT STRIKE.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

At a demonstration of strikers in Hyde Park yesterday, Mr. Gosling announced that the King had consented to receive an address from the lightermen. The address will appeal for the retention of their privileges, which are threatened by the Port Authority's proposal to abolish their monopoly.

HONOUR FOR A JOURNALIST

LONDON, JUNE 24.

A knighthood has been conferred on Mr. Edward T. Cook, formerly editor of the *Daily News*.

[Mr. Edward Tyas Cook, the journalist, was born at Brighton in 1857 being the young- er son of the late S. Reuball Cook. He married in 1884 Emily, daughter of the late John Forster Baird, of Bowmont Hall, and North- umberland, and she pre-deceased him in 1903. Mr. Cook was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, and was President of the Union and Palmerston Clubs, Oxford. He graduated in 1880, and from 1882-85, was Secretary to the London Society for the extension of University Training. During Mr. Morley's editorship he contributed to the "Pall Mall Gazette," and succeeded Mr. (now Lord) Milner as assistant editor to Mr. Stead. For two years 1890-92, after Mr. Stead's resignation, he was editor of the paper. On its sale to Mr. Astor he resigned and was invited by Mr. (now Sir George) Newnes to edit the "Westminster Gazette." He was editor of that paper from 1893-96, and from 1896-01 was editor of the "Daily News." He was elected a fellow of Winchester College in 1903. He was the author of a number of separate publications dealing principally with art and literature. He also wrote in 1902 "The Rights and Wrongs of the Transvaal War."]

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Some Plain Speaking by the "Times."

WANTED—A GUARANTEE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The *Times*, in an article upon the condition of China and the proposed loan, asks what can be the value of any safeguards for the legiti- mate expenditure of the loan when the autho- rity of the central Government is inadequate to enforce the most solemn treaty obligations upon the provinces.

The *Times* deprecates hasty hazarding of British money on the mere chance that things may ultimately come right. "Still less", it says "do we wish to see British financial interests further involved at the risk of finding ourselves ultimately drawn into active intervention for their protection."

THE FRENCH STRIKE.

Mediterranean Ships Manned by Bluejackets.

PARIS, JUNE 23.

Owing to the shipping strike, the Govern- ment is providing bluejackets to man ten steamers weekly between Marseilles, Corsica and Algeria.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Marseilles dock workers have decided to boycott all steamers manned by naval men.

MOTOR-SHIP PROGRESS.

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 24.

The Hamburg-American line has purchased the new motor-ship "Fiona" built for the Danish East Asiatic Company, which abandoned its prior claim in view of the im- pulse which the sale will give to Danish moter building abroad.

THE DALAI LAMA.

Departure from Kalimpong for Lhassa.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

KALIMPONG, JUNE 24.

The Dalai Lama, with his entourage, left here for Tibet at 4-55 this morning in a heavy rainstorm. The Lama travelled in a luxurious gift sedan chair and was accompanied by Tibetan officials, a mounted fife and drum band and a baggage train laden with European goods including a large zinc bath tub.

Mr. Bell, I.C.S., Political Agent for Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan, accompanied the party for a few miles.

In the course of an interview the Tibetan officials h ve stated that no fresh Chinese troops have entered Tibet and it was impossible for them to do so. They added that the Dalai Lama after a short halt at Chumbi would pro- ceed as quickly as possible to Lhasa.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

European Killed at Dehra Dun Road.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 24.

A Dehra Dun correspondent reports that Mr. elly, of the Imperial Tobacco Company, hile driving a motor lorry on the Shaharan- ur Road, was dashed over a khud fifty feet eep. Two Indians accompanying him noticed e car swaying and jumped off. Immediately ter it struck low on the parapet, and nt over burying Mr. Kelly underneath. He s removed to hospital at Dehra Dun where succumbed to his injuries.

EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

Longer Attendance of Girls to be Encouraged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 24.

The Government have approved the pro- sal of the Director of Public Instruction to propriate Rs. 10,000 of the Imperial grant of ht lakhs for the award of scholarships to girls schools, to induce large number of more omising pupils to remain longer at school, as present the number on the roll in the infant sses is reduced to about one-sixth by the e the third standard is reached. The Direc- has been requested to report for the infor- tion of Government the number and rate of olar ships allotted to each standard, and bable expenditure during the current year. action has also been accorded to the expen- re of Rs. 22,000 on equipment of Govern- nt Girls Schools from the lump grant of four hs in current year's budget.

INDIAN COMPANIES BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

he Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark, Member for merce and Industry, will make the usual nsoon tour next month, and it is under- d that opportunity will be taken during his in Bombay and Calcutta to discuss the isions of the Indian Companies Bill with Chambers of Commerce.

BENGAL SILK INDUSTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

he Bengal Silk Committee, which has a dy from the Bengal Government, has ded to import a European silk expert to in the conduct of their sericultural ations.

THE I. M. S. DINNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

e annual Indian Medical Service dinner theld this evening, among those present Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukis, els Lyons and Bamber and Lieut- els Browning Smith, Wilkinson, Bruce, S. H. Smith, Carr, White and Evertt.

GRICULTURE IN BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

s understood that proposals have gone h to the India Office for the appointment agricultural engineer for the Agricultural tment in Bombay, and that the selection the post will be made in England.

BANK OF BURMA.

Further Protests against a Second Liquidator.

MR. COWASJEE'S POSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 24.

To-day two affidavits were filed in the Bank of Burma case, one by Lieut-Col. Prid- more, Rangoon, and the other by Mr. F. D. Stranack of the Madras Presidency.

In the former the deponent states that he believes that the Rangoon Refinery Co., Ltd., was about to take legal proceedings against the liquidator of the Bank of Burma in respect of a transaction relating to 135,000 shares in the British Burma Petroleum Co., and Mr. Gowas- jee, whose name is suggested as a liquidator, was a very large shareholder of the Rangoon Refinery Company and it was inadvisable that he should act as liquidator.

In the second affidavit the deponent object- ed to the appointment of a second liquidator on the ground of expense. As a recent instan- ce in support of his objection he pointed to the liquidation of Arbuthnot and Co., Madras. That was a far greater undertaking than the one under reference, but the conduct of which work by Mr. Branson, under High Court control and reference, had been most satisfactory in every respect. Provided the Court was satisfied as to the capability, competency and probity of Mr. Holds- worth—and he begged to submit, that he was satisfied from professional inquiries he had made—the necessity for increasing the costs of winding up by the appointment of a second or a joint liquidator disappeared and ceased to exist. Considering the local nature of the se- curities, and the domicile of the debtors and obligees to be dealt with under the liquidation, he was of opinion that subject to control by the Chief Court, an advisory committee was super- fluous and would most surely lead to needless and undue delay. Any protest or petition could at any time be made by any creditor to the Court if dissatisfied with omissions or com- missions on the part of the liquidator.

The hearing of the case comes on to-morrow.

THE CASE OF MRS. THORPE.

Found in Bed Suffering from Effects of Poison.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 24.

Early this morning Mrs. Thorpe, who was found guilty last week of cheating by a jury and sentenced by the District Magistrate to pay a fine of Rs 500, or to undergo six mouths' rigorous imprisonment—to-day being the last day for the payment of the fine—was found lying in bed in her room at Minto Mansions groaning, with an empty bottle of chloryde, and other bottles, lying alongside her. She was removed to the hospital.

She was badly burnt about her lips and throat, and unable to make any coherent statement.

A ZEMINDAR'S COMPLAINT.

Trouble Over Manager's Appointment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 24.

Before Justices Holmwood and Ali Imam, Mr. J. N. Roy moved on behalf of Mr. Rajen- dra Narain, a zemindar of Bhagalpur, for the quashing of proceedings under Section 110, which had been entered against him.

Counsel stated that this was a most extra- ordinary case, in which a respectable zemindar, aged fifty-one, was prosecuted because he stood bail for another local zemindar, and also because he refused to appoint a European as manager to his estate. Counsel stated that the magistrate at first forced him to resign his honorary magistrateship, and upon the repeat- ed suggestion of the District Magistrate he was obliged to appoint Mr. H. Brae as manager. Mr. Brainbridge, Sub-Divisional Officer of Supaul, on the 14th of September, 1909, threatened the petitioner for interfering with the management of Mr. Brae. In October 1910, the petitioner appointed another Euro- pean as manager, but apparently this did not satisfy the authorities. The petitioner was obliged to dismiss him, and he then appointed Babu Fijnarain Singh. Then the present proceedings were drawn up against him.

Their lordships issued a rule on the District Magistrate to show cause why the proceedings should not be quashed, or in the alternative why the case should not be transferred to some other district.

COMPANIES' WINDING-UP.

New Rules Framed for Cases in Burma.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 24.

The Chief Court of Lower Burma has framed rules to come into force forthwith concerning the proceedings to be pursued in winding up a company, both in that court and courts subor- dinate to it, and for giving effect to the provi- sions of the Indian Companies Act of 1882 as to the reduction of capital.

DEATH OF A PLANTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 24.

The death occurred at the Bowring Hospital here last night of Mr. Trevor Roper, a well- known planter from the Koppa District. The cause of death was appendicitis, and the de- ceased succumbed after a successful operation had been performed. The deceased was 35 years old and unmarried. The funeral took place this morning at the Kulpully cemetery.

DACCA UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 24.

It is understood that the Dacca University Commission is considering a proposal for the establishment of a new college at Dacca, to be called the "Hardinge College", at which graduates may avail themselves of higher education.

The "wireless message" referred to in our evening contemporary yesterday, was discussed in local ship- ping circles on Sunday, and considered to be a mat- ter of small or no importance. It was pointed out to a representative of the "Bombay Gazette" that no ship, sufficiently in distress to send a persistent appeal of the above description, would delay over her name, her actual position, [illegible]

"A FLY ON THE WHEEL."

Colonel Lewin's Assistance in Governing India.

It is not often that a retired Anglo-Indian either describes himself as "A fly on the wheel" or imagines himself one. The species, which is to be found within two hours of London, resembles not unfrequently the bumble-bee and the wasp rather than the fly. But Colonel Lewin is modest and different from the fly in the pro- verb. He knows he did not make the wheel go round. Still he helped, and in a new volume he has published, through Messrs. Constable and Company, with the above title, he explains how the weight of the fly, when properly placed, did help—as the last straw helped to break the camel's back—to produce an effect. Colonel Lewin has already published a work on the "Wild Tribes of the South-Western Frontier", a "Handbook of the Tibetan Langu- age," and other works, and now he tells us, before it is too late in the day, of his life in India, from the Mutiny, into which he was plunged, a boy fresh from Addiscombe, to the end of the first frontier war against the marauding Lushai tribes on the South-Eastern frontier of Bengal, during which he acted as political officer. India has changed since those days, says Colonel Lewin, but there are among us those who have not changed. Tradition has rendered one impervious. Read, what he says, of his first experience with the genius who presides over the treasure chest and who systematically cuts the official's pay. From the field he had for the first time been stationed in quarters at Jounpore.—

A new character appeared on the scene—the Divisional Pay-master, and a hard master he proved to be. We had been living, it seemed, upon credit, and he now called upon us to square accounts. To my credit I found had been placed a sum of one hundred and eighty rupees for each month since I reported myself in Calcutta; but against me was a heavy score for daily rations that I, too often, had never seen, and a monthly charge of fifty rupees for a Government tent occupied by me certainly for not- half the time, and rarely, if ever, alone. There was a further charge of forty-three rupees a month for cart-hire for the conveyance of my modest kit; so that, after paying my servant, and counting up the advances that I had from time to time received to purchase clothes, horse, fire-arms, and the necessaries of life, I found, not only that I had nothing to re- ceive, but that I was actually a considerable sum in debt to Government. The tent and transport charges now ceased, and had only to pay a monthly charge of fifteen rupees to Government for the two rooms I occupied while at Joun- pore. But, on the other hand, I found it necessary to employ and pay five servants, viz. a khitmutgar, or table-servant, at ten rupees; a bearer, or house- servant, at six rupees; and a saice and a grass-cutter at four rupees each, besides four more rupees monthly to the 'regimental' 'bheestee,' or water-carrier; so that my small income was barely sufficient for my actual needs, even without the burden of debt to start with.

India is greatly changed, writes Colonel Lewin, "changed as I myself am changed." But it will interest him to know the Divisional Paymaster is still the same though he may have another name and that his confrere in civil accounts is still the same and will even so remain, aye, until the crack of doom. Dacoits, such as he knew, have gone like the flowers of May and the Police are not as they were when he served with them. Their methods were peculiar. At Mozuffurpur he investigated the police records and extracted therefrom some curious information:—

I found that dacoity (that is to say, robbery with violence) was generally brought home to the offender by means of the so-called voluntary confessions of one or more of the band; but the devices to which the police had recourse to procure confession were often extremely ingenious if not particularly humane. They would fill the nose and ears with cayenne pepper; stop the circulation of the blood with tight ligaments; suspend their victim head downwards in a well; and, in cases of great obstinacy, immerse repeatedly in the water until insensibility (but not death) was produced. These were a few of the feathers from the wing of justice in dealing with criminals. A few minor amenities were observed in dealing with women and children, such as hanging them up by the hair or suspending them by a cord tied to their thumbs. In the old golden age, when it was usual for a police Darogah to leave a hand some fortune to his heirs, there was no difficulty about money. In a difficult case, where evidence was wanting money would be well spent in subor- ning a witness or two.

"Ha!" the magistrate would say, "the case is deficient in evidence. Remanded for a fortnight." And as the police officers were judged mainly by the success of their criminal inquiries, and a man's promotion depended on his proving his cases, it happened usually that at the end of a fortnight the re- quisite evidence was forthcoming.

All we, brand-new military superintendents, set to work to bring about a different state of things. Full of zeal and destitute of experience, thinking more of drill and discipline than of detecting and punish- ing crime, we were very new brooms indeed. The old functionaris of police in the districts assigned to us, disgusted at the wholesale changes, and hating the very names of drill and uniform, for the most part resigned, while the police stations were hastily filled with batches of raw recruits, or by men from the old disbanded military battalions, who were ill fitted for the intricate and complicated investigation of crime among the acute criminals of Bengal.

Police work changed to political and Colonel Lewin was appointed to the Hill Tracts of Chittagong. His predecessor had swum a rapid and his predecessor had been a conjurer, so not to be beaten Colonel, the then Captain Lewin juggled. At a mutiny with number of Lushai chiefs he performed one of his tricks with great success:—

"I am glad to hear," said I, "that Rutton Poia disclaims all participation in the outrages which have recently been committed in my country to the south; and I have come here in consequence to confirm the friendship between us."

No reply. Some brass cups containing a strong spirit were handed round.

"The prevention of such occurrences is my duty," I continued; "or, when not preventable, we can punish our enemies and Rutton Poia knows that what I say is true."

This was a side shot at the chief personally, for I knew that he had been himself in command of the party which was so effectually routed by my prede- cessor, Captain M.—. On this Rutton Poia took a big gulp of spirits, and then addressed a remark to the interpreter. I noticed that he stuttered in speak- ing, but whether this was through nervousness or habit I could not tell. I hoped he was nervous.

The chief says that Capt. M—was a magician. Is it true that he had a charm against shot and steel?"

All Sahibs, I rejoined impressively, are alike gifted with this power by Government on their taking charge of the Hill Tracts. If you have a gun handy I can easily prove this to you.

On a sign from Rutton Poia a gun was brought; the chiefs communed with each other in low tones, the drinkers left their posts, and a crowd of heads peeped over the partition.

Now, I said, charge that gun. The karbari care- fully put in a measure of powder. Now a bullet. He was putting in the bullet when I stopped him— Stay! let me see the bullet. It was handed to me. "Lend me a knife." One of the chiefs produced a knife, and I proceeded to cut a cross on the bullet; then, raising it up so that all could see the mark, I said: You would all recognise that bullet again? Murmurs of assent. Then see, I take that bullet and I place it in the gun, thus; then I ram it home in this manner. Now, prime the gun.

It was a heavy flint-lock musket; the karbari carefully primed it. Rutton Poia rose and carefully examined the priming.

Now, said I, fire at my chest. The karbari hesi- tated.

Do as the Sahib tells you, said Rutton Poia.

SPORT IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Surprise Defeat for the Bombay Athletics.

HORNETS (2) : BOMBAY ATHLETICS (1).

The first league fixture between these teams, played on the Cooperage last evening, attracted an unusually large crowd for a week evening, and while it may be said with much truth that the spectators were present to fill in an odd hour rather than in hope of seeing good football, they were agreeably surprised. As a matter of fact the play at no moment of the game deserved the description "good": at the same time it was one which teemed with interesting incidents and the expected disparity between the Hornets and their much-boomed opponents was never in evidence, unless, indeed, the latter showed to considerable disadvantage. Everything was fair for football. An excellent ground, a good referee, and a crowd that quickly became sympathetic—all went to make up inspiriting conditions for the players, and whatever reason may underlie the Athletics' debacle all conditions in the game itself were decidedly equal.

The Hornets opened the game a good ten minutes late and the initiatory stages, fought out in mid-field, were without promise. Cotterill eventually got the ball out to his forwards, but before they could get dangerous Barnard obtained possession, ran down, and tested Navin who saved, as he again did from Cornfield a few moments later. The Hornets having cleared with the assistance of some excellent work by their half-backs transferred play, but were unable to get very far before the Athletics again picked up the game. Even play then ensued for some little time when Hyde tried Navin who proved he had safe hands. Woodford and Barnard next tried to get through but were held up by Wahat. Woodford, however, got in a long pass which Cotterill intercepted and got his men away with the ball. Two particularly bad mistakes by Vardon almost let Strelley in, but C. Templeton saved the situation temporarily. Then Westropp and Strelley got through, but the latter player shot wide and having cleared the Athletics got to the other end. The Hornets' defence, however, was very sturdy and some good work by Ashton and Wahat saw the forwards again in line of attack. Strelley threw away one chance, and Westropp, who had an open goal at his disposal, trifled with another. But the Hornets now appeared to have taken possession of the game and after Vardon and Wilkie had made vain but brave attempt to clear their territory the Hornet forwards, combining very nicely swept the opposing defence away and Downes scored with an excellent shot. More evenly balanced play followed this episode, but Woodford once threw away what looked like a good chance of scoring by utter selfishness. Half a minute later Vardon conceded a corner, but when this had been cleared Brewin and Cornfield ran down only to be checked by Cotteril. Hereafter until half-time the teams divided the attack with the Hornets a shade to the good. The score at half-time stood :—

Hornets ..... 1 goal
Bombay Athletics ..... nil.

In the second half the Hornets were pulled up early for off-side, and following up the free kick the Athletics attacked for some time but were met by a robust defence. Off-side against the Athletics saw the Hornets well up, and a nice centre by Garrick to Westropp was wasted. Play being transferred Brewin got right down, but was fouled in the penalty area and claimed a penalty kick in which he was supported by some members of his team and a section of the spectators. The Athletics kept the upper hand until "hands" was given against C. Templeton, after which a bout of even play was witnessed although Woodford threw away a good chance by playing to the gallery. Barnard also tried to get through, but the Hornets' defence was impregnable, and a quick transfer saw them attacking, Westropp winding up an excellent movement by adding a second goal. Three minutes of even play followed this incident and then Brewin got down on the right, but was unsupported and lost the ball. "Hands" against Ashton gave the Athletics an advantage and Woodford had hard luck in hitting the bar with a fine shot. Almost immediately afterwards, however, Coudrey shot and Navin ran out to meet the ball but missed it. Brewin was close at hand and had no difficulty in banging it into the net. From then until call of time the interest was sustained. It ran high, when a free kick was given against Rockley, and again almost at the finish when Coudrey headed a fine pass of Woodford just over the bar. An interesting game ended :—

Hornets ..... 2 goals.
Bombay Athletics ..... 1 goal.

The teams were :—

HORNETS :—Goal, Navin ; backs, Cotterill and Wahat : half-backs, Finnigan, Ashton and Windsor; forwards, Garrick, Strelley, Westropp, Downes and Wadia.

BOMBAY ATHLETICS :—Goal, Rockley ; backs, Vardon and C. Templeton ; half-backs, Wilkie, H. Templeton and Hyde ; forwards, T. Brewin, Cornfield, Woodford, Coudrey and Barnard.

REFEREE :—Mr. Ashenhurst.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League table :—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals A.	P.
Royal Warwicks ...	2	1	1	0	4	3	3
Byculla M. I.... ...	1	1	0	0	2	1	2
Army Temperance ...	2	1	0	1	2	2	2
Hornets	2	1	0	1	3	3	2
Bombay Athletic ...	2	1	0	1	4	4	2
Garrison Artillery ...	2	0	2	0	3	3	2
Bombay Gymkhana ...	2	0	1	1	1	2	1
Y. M. C. A.	1	0	0	1	2	3	0

RUGBY.

The Gymkhana Rugby representatives played a pick-up game last evening when Whites beat Colours by five points to three.

POLO.

There will be a game of Polo to-day at 5-30 on the Maidan.

CRICKET.

FRIENDS' UNION vs. POONA GYMKHANA.

The following have been selected to represent the Friends' Union in their match against the Poona Gymkhana on Friday and Saturday the 28th and 29th June 1912, at Poona.

Dr. N. G. Prabhakar, Messrs. G. H. Bhatwadekar ; S. G. Mehendale ; W. S. Longar ; V. V. Kantak; R. V. Agasker ; R. K. Tenng ; N. B. Kharpa ; Vithal B. Paivankar ; S. D. Thakur ; S. A. Shete ; S. S. Dongre ; D. A. Shete.

GRINDLAY GROOM vs. EASTERN TELEGRAPH.

This match was played at the Oval on Saturday and won by the Grindlay Groom Cricket Club by 72 runs. Scores:—

GRINDLAY GROOM—Mistry, 11; Unwalla, 8 ; Davar, 0 Grant, (Capt)26 ; D'Souza, 25 ; Writer, 5; Shapurji, 4 ; Limji, 12 ; Diver, 9 ; Motiwalla, 2 ; Daji, (not-out) 2 ; extras 7; total 124.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH.—Mandampha, 4 ; Coutinho, 14 ; Fernandes, 8 ; D'Cruz, 11 ; G. Fernandes, 1 ; G. D. Silva, 0 ; Gilder, 2 ; Murray, 0 ; Byron, (Capt) 1 ; Camphos, (not out) 1 ; D'Souza, 2 ; extras 5; total 49.

PATHARE PRABHU vs. CRICKETERS.

This match was played on the Esplanade on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the Pathare Prabhu Club by 44 runs. Scores :—

BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS.—H B Kirtiker, 1 ; R G Gupte, 12; N B Jayawant, 0 ; M M Desai, 15 ; D B Kirtiker, 14 ; R V Kamat, 20 ; R G Khare, 10 ; G K Kirtiker, 0 ; R G Vijayaker, 0 ; D M Devulkar, 6 ; G A Dhairyawn, not out 2 ; extras 9; total 89.

PATHARE PRABHU CRICKET CLUB.—K S Talpade, 10; B V Kavalker, 1 ; V M Kothare 18 ; V W Talpade, 19 M V Kirtiker, 6 ; S A Talpade, 10 ; A G Ranjit, 6 A B Dharadhar, 0 ; B G Kare, 5 ; M A Talpade not-out 10 ; V L Jayker, 7 ; extras 2; total 133.

BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Wonderful Running of a South African.

REUTER'S cabled report of the British Amateur Athletic Championships, held on Saturday, is too brief to furnish any reliable guide to Britain's athletic prospects in the forthcoming Olympic games at Stockholm. The most striking performance, however, is one that appears to destroy whatever hopes Britain had of winning the Olympic 100 metres, namely, Patching's two yard win in the 100 yards championship. The South African's remarkable time—9 4-5 seconds—is the best ever recorded in the A. A. A. Championships, and equals the British amateur record made by A. F. Duffey, the American sprinter.

Patching must be a truly wonderful runner. Following his record-breaking sprint comes his third in a very fast furlong, in which he was beaten only a yard and a foot, and as a fitting climax he ran second to Seedhouse in the quarter-mile. As the usual custom of heats and final would necessitate running each distance twice, all inside the space of three hours, the superlative merit of his performances is very obvious.

Despite the lack of details it is safe to speculate as to the destination for another year of the Harvey Memorial Cup, awarded for the best performance at the championships.

Next month should find this South African wonder a successful candidate at Stockholm. Likely enough he will repeat for his country the 1908 hundred metres win of R. E. Walker. In fact, a repetition of Saturday's form may bring him a dual or even triple Olympic victory, for then he will have reasonable time to recuperate between the different events.

Next to Patching's running the furlong win of W. R. Applegarth in 22 seconds is most praiseworthy. The little Polytechnic man's time is equal to the previous "best championship performance" of Cartmell, the American; and when details of Saturday's events come to hand it will probably be found that Applegarth was also prominent in the hundred, for he beat the best of his countrymen over this distance in the Olympic trials a month ago.

The victory of C. N. Seedhouse in the quarter was according to expectations, but the Blackheath Harrier has shewn better time than 49 4-5 seconds. E. J. Henley's third was the apparent surprise of this race, but it is conceivable that the luck of the draw brought George Nicol, S. Meher and other good quarter men up against Seedhouse and Patching in the preliminary heats.

Our German friend, H. Braun, easily retained the half-mile championship. The time, however, suggests that P. J. Baker, the Cambridge blue, was an absentee, for the home critics consider the latter capable of doing 1 min. 54 secs. for the "half."

E. Owen, Broughton Harriers repeated, his 1909 win in the mile, in good time; and G. W. Hatson, the soldier crack of the Surrey A. C., had a very easy task in the four miles, which suggests that F. F. Hibbins was absent or very much off colour. Ireland furnished two field-event champions in P. Kirwan, long jump, and burly Denis Horgan, putting the weight. It is good to find Horgan out again after a rest—the veteran has been a popular figure in the championships for many years. He must have won the "weight" quite a dozen times since his first success in 1893, and Saturday's 44 feet 10 inches is better than his championship efforts of 1908 and 1909.

T. R. Nicolson, winner of the hammer-throw, is another "old stager," having won this event in 1903 and several times since. He comes from Scotland.

G. R. L. Anderson is a fine flat runner up to half-a-mile, but appears to be confining himself to hurdling at which he excels. Saturday's time 15 3-5 seconds is excellent, but the Cambridge man has done and can do better. Unfortunately, he is subject to "break-downs," but fit and well at Stockholm he will give the best of the opposition a good race. B. H. Baker's 5 ft. 9 inches in the high jump is not by any means Olympic form, and although the Liverpool man has done better—he jumped 5-11 in the trials—America has men too good for him.

Reuter does not mention the two mile walk, but we know that Ernest Webb is in excellent form after his sojourn in Canada.

Britain's pole jumpers were conspicuous by their absence on Saturday, despite the efforts of the Amateur Athletic Association to encourage field events, and Conquest's form cannot be gauged from a walk over. Frost, the steeplechase winner, is new to championship laurels, and here again it is impossible to estimate the form without knowledge of the men who were behind him.

QUAGGA.

"A FLY ON THE WHEEL."

(Continued from page 5.)

I covered my eyes and face with my arm, and the karbari, at a distance of about ten yards, took a careful aim and fired. I staggered for a moment, as if receiving a shock, and then, putting my hand to my mouth, from between my teeth, I took the marked bullet.

Is that the ball that was in the gun? I asked calmly, handing it to Rutton Poia. The excitement was intense. The chiefs were now all standing, and the bullet was rapidly passed from hand to hand amidst exclamations of astonishment. It was indeed the marked ball!

We resumed our seats. Conversation among the Lushais now became vivid; their immobility had disappeared.

At last one big fellow, Vanlula, I think, was his name, got up and began to make a speech. I need not further describe the pow-wow which followed; suffice it to say, that by 4 o'clock that afternoon I was on my way back to the boats, having contracted a solemn alliance, offensive and defensive, with Rutton Poia and his allied chiefs, the compact having been duly ratified by the sacrifice of a goyal, with the proper ceremonies, and sealed by infinite potations.

Skilled magicians, I suppose, are never nervous, or it is, at any rate, part of their profession to appear imperturbable; but I confess that, as I lay in my canoe on my way down stream, it was with a shiver of excitement that I recalled the scene at the Lushai village, and thought of the moment when I changed the pewter bullet of the Lushai and substituted for it a waxen ball carefully blackleaded outside, according to Professor Houdin's receipt, which I had prepared before starting, and which was of course mashed to pieces in the gun when rammed home, while I concealed the marked bullet under the base of my thumb. When the "karbari" was about to fire at me, I covered my face with my arm to keep the powder and pieces of wax out of my eyes, the same movement enabling me to pass the bullet into my mouth and produce it after the explosion.

We cannot follow Colonel Lewin further in his remarkably interesting journey through the world though his record is both edifying and amusing.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL

B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, June 25th.

372. Promotion—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion :—

No. 3084 Cr. Sergt. P. R. Soundy, to be Quarter Master Sergeant vice Qr. Mr. Sergt. J. H. Downing deceased.

373. Enrolment—The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Coy:—

No. 6671 Vol. V. Jackson.

374. The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Coy. :—

No. 7316 Vol. A. Gilchrist.

375. Parade—"G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday, the 3rd July, at 7-30 a.m.—Dress—Mufti.

376. Rifle Club—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to the Rifle Club for matches 3 and 4 and practice on Wednesday, the 26th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a. m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Alleged Breach of Contract in Coal Transaction.

BEFORE the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, the suit brought by Mr. Frederick Hanibal de Britto, against the Bengal Coal Company, who are carrying on business in Bombay through their agents, Messrs. Andrew Yule and Company, was heard. Mr. Britto claims for alleged breach of contract for the supply of 22,200 tons of coal, being the balance of 24,000 tons of coal or a sum of Rs. 1,49,400 as damages.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine, Acting Advocate General, with Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. L. J. Robertson, with Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Crisgie, Blunt and Caroe, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that he entered into two contracts with the defendants, one dated the 3rd of March, 1909, and the second on the 25th of May, 1909. The defendants under these contracts agreed to deliver 12,000 tons of Dasharghar coal at Rs. 13 per ton, and 12,000 tons of Bengal coal at Rs. 13-8 per ton. Under the first contract shipments were to be made at the rate of 600 tons monthly, and under the second at 1,200 tons a month. Delivery to the extent of 1,800 tons was made under these terms; for the deliveries due defendants agreed to give in October, November and December, 1910, 1,400,1400 and 1,347 tons respectively. Defendants failed to deliver the October delivery. Then by a letter dated 15th January, 1912, the plaintiff gave notice to the defendants to resume shipment of the coal under the contract, and the defendants in their letter dated 14th February refused to comply with the request. The plaintiff contended that the defendants were bound by the terms of the contract to comply with the request contained in the notice.

The defendants admitted the contracts. They stated that they gave delivery of 1,800 tons to the plaintiff as stated. In May, 1910, it was agreed between them that the remainder of the coal should be shipped in October, November and December. They further stated that the plaintiff did not take delivery of the October shipment, and that he wrote a letter to the defendants in November, stating that he would take delivery at the end of the month and then he again notified to them not to ship any more coal to him until he gave their agents in Bombay one month's notice. The defendants contend that the plaintiff evaded the acceptance of the October delivery. He did this, because he was afraid if he took delivery he would not have been able to sell it at a profit, and was afraid of incurring a loss. The plaintiff's request not to send more coal relieved them of their liability to deliver any coal. The time of the contract expires at the end of December without any demand being made by the plaintiff for delivery of the coal. The defendants further urged that they had never extended the delivery period beyond that specified in the contracts, they also stated that after the 1st of January, 1912. they were under no obligation to deliver any shipments to the plaintiff. Without prejudice, to the claim of either party, they explained that it would have been impossible for them to comply with plaintiff's demand of delivery to him of 22,000 tons between the 13th February and the following April, as there was a shortage of rolling-stock on the railways for the conveyance of coal from the collieries to the ship. The defendants denied any breach of contract on their part or their liability to pay damages to the plaintiff.

Plaintiff's counsel at this stage asked permission to amend his plaint specifying more clearly certain points relating to his claim, which was granted.

The case is proceeding.

GUARDIAN AND WARDS ACT.

Their Lordships, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of a petition from one Nathubhai Jugjivandas of Surat in which he prayed their lordships to exercise their extraordinary jurisdictional powers under Sec. 115 of the Civil Procedure Code, in respect to an injunction issued on the 24th November, 1911, by the District Judge of Surat to the Indian Specie Bank prohibiting the payment of a sum of Rs. 900, which was deposited in that Bank, in the names of Chaganlal Harikrishna, deceased, and Nathubhai Jugjivan. The conditions of the deposit were that it was to be paid to either of the depositors or the survivor. The petitioners further protested against the order of the District Judge passed on the 9th February, 1912, in which he had appointed the Nazir of the Surat Court guardian of Chandan, a minor widow of Chaganlal Harikrishna, deceased, and ordered the Nazir to withdraw the sum of Rs. 900 from the Indian Specie Bank and invest the same for the benefit of the minor Chandan. Mr. L. A. Shah appeared in support of the application.

Their lordships in disposing of the application, said that under the Guardians and Wards Act, the District Judge had no jurisdiction to decide even temporarily the question of conflicting titles. In this case the minor's rights are contested by the petitioner. Their lordships observed that there was no section in the Guardians and Wards Act, which warranted assumption of the jurisdiction by the District Judge to pass the order which they were asked to set aside. All that the section authorized the District Judge was to pass a temporary order for the custody and protection of the personal property of the minor as he thought fit. He did not mean, added their lordships, that the District Judge was to go further and decide the question of conflicting titles as between the minor and some other person, who had nothing to do with the question of guardianship raised under the Guardian and Wards Act. Their lordships accordingly set aside the order of the District Judge with costs.

THE NAWAB OF BELA.

Yesterday, before a Special Bench, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, Mr. L. J. Robertson, instructed by Mr. L. A. Shah, appeared on behalf of Mir Abdul Rasool Alumkhan, Nawab of Bela, and applied for the transfer of the case, in which the Nawab and his secretary are being tried by the District Magistrate of Surat, Mr. F. G. Anderson, on a charge under Section 420 I. P. C. brought against them by one Daulatram Bhagvandas.

The petition stated that Daulatram Bhagwandas carrying on business as a jeweller at Delhi under the name of Bhagwandas and Co., lodged a complaint on the 30th May, 1912, before Mr. Anderson charging the petitioners as above and that the District Magistrate on the allegation of a police sub-inspector of the C. I. D., Mr. Gopalji, to the effect that the petitioner was concealing himself in order to avoid being arrested, issued a proclamation under sec. 87 of the Criminal Procedure Code and fixed 1st July, 1912, as the latest date on which the petitioner, the Nawab, should surrender himself. The petition stated that on hearing this, the Nawab surrendered himself to Mr. Anderson. In his petition to their lordships the Nawab alleged that Mr. Anderson was taking a keen interest in the complaint, and that he had a strong grudge and bias against the Nawab, and that the Nawab apprehended that he would not get a fair and impartial trial in that officer's court. For these reasons the Nawab prayed to their lordships to transfer the case to some other court of competent jurisdiction, or that he might be committed to the Court of Sessions for trial.

Their lordships after hearing Mr. Robertson, granted a rule and ordered an interim stay of the proceedings and directed that the papers then presented to their lordships should be forwarded to Mr. Anderson, who was requested to report upon the allegations contained in the petition.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Suit for Breach of Contract Dismissed.

At the Bombay Small Causes Court, yesterday, the Chief Judge, Mr. N. W. Kemp, disposed of a suit brought by Gopalji Pragji and Kanji Khetsey against Lakhmidas Pragji to recover Rs. 124 by way of damages for breach of contract.

Mr. Mahuvakar, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, pleader, for the defendant.

The plaintiffs' case was that by an agreement of 29th December, 1911, the defendant agreed to sell and deliver 25 bales of cloth by the 2nd January 1912, but the defendant failed to give delivery and they sustained a loss of Rs. 124.

The defence was that delivery was to be taken by the 1st January and as the plaintiffs took delivery of nine bales only, and did not apply for more according to the custom of the bazaar, the contract, therefore, lapsed.

His Honr, in delivering judgment, said that on the plaintiffs' own showing they should have taken delivery on or before the 2nd of January. The evidence was that nine bales were delivered on the 1st of January and the plaintiffs did not apply for delivery next day as their shop was closed on account of the death of a partner's daughter. They failed to ply for delivery within the requisite period as the custom was that a seller could decline to give delivery, if delivery was not applied for with the stipulated time. The plaintiffs, therefore, failed to perform their part of the contract which was to be performed before the defendant could be called upon to perform his part. The suit, therefore, failed.

His Hour, accordingly, dismissed the suit with Rs. 15 professional costs against the plaintiffs.

POLICE COURT.

Arrt of Gang of Bhangis.

YESTAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Baur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien charged Narayenant and five other Bhangis with theft in respect of a quantity of brass and copper wire valued Rs. 3,496, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

It was reported that the property was stolen from the G. I. P. Railway cabins, and Inspector O'Brien, suspicion searched a house in Kumbharwada in Null Bazaar, and found a quantity of brass and copper wire. The wire was burnt, blacke and cut into pieces : an attempt had been made to alter the appearance of the brass. However on inquiries Mr. O'Brien found the persons who sold the metal to the occupiers of the house, Lubhdas Morar and Narayen Gangji. The latter was a Bhangi money-lender. When arrested he alleged that he had received it from four Bhangis to whom he had advanced sums of money. The prisoners were arrested and pointed out the place from which they had removed the property.

The money-lender Bhungi was charged with receiving and disposing of the property and the others with stealing the metal.

The police also charged Valubhdas Morar and Narayangji with receiving stolen property.

The Magistrate adjourned the last case as the accused pleaded not guilty and proposed to adduce evidence.

The case against the Bhungis was postponed to enable the police to enquire into the antecedents of the accused, while Maran Asaat was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

Inspector O'Brien also found some old lead pipes in the house of Valubhdas and Narayen and on making enquiries found that Mahomed Taher, a dealer in old materials, had given them to him and that the latter had received them from a Bhangi woman, the latter husband.

The man and wife husband were fined Rs. 5 each, while Mahomed the receiver of the property, was fined Rs. 35, with the option of twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

DETER FROM THE WORKHOUSE.

G. Surey, (34), an inmate of His Majesty's Workhouse, was yesterday convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment by Mr. F. Oliver leaving the Workhouse without the permission of the Governor. Warder Donald Graham, who gave evidence for the prosecution, stated that on the 8th of May, 1907, the accused was an inmate of the Workhouse. On the 27th July, 1907, he obtained leave to look for employment and failed to return. He was brought in by the Madras Police yesterday morning.

The accused pleaded guilty.

THEFT FROM BOMBAY GAS CO.

Sakharam Vithal (26) and Sakia Shiwe (22), Hindus employed as labourers under the Bombay Gas Company, were found in possession of brass fittings belonging to the Company, on the 22nd instant Yesterday Mr. Inspector G.W. Home charged both the men with theft before Mr. Oliveira, who convicted both them and sentenced them to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 15 or in default undergo one week's rigorous imprisonment. The said that the articles were in the gunny bagsy were ordered to carry, but this statement was contradicted by the evidence.

THEFT OF GOLD STUDS.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate yesterday convicted and sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment Mohamedans, Mahomed Jamal (20) and Ahmal (25), who were charged with theft and abet of the same respectively by one Mahomed Ismail. It was stated that on Thursday last the accused entered the house of the complainant and a pyasia with five gold studs valued at Rs. 30 gave them to the second accused, who, knowing them to be stolen property, received the same. Inspector de Burgh prosecuted.

ALLEGED STABBING.

The case against Esoo Babjee, (30), who is accused of having grievous hurt to one Sirapa Gainoo on Sunday last, was adjourned to the 8th of July as the complainant is still in hospital, and Mr. Oliveira ordered the accused to be released on bail of Rs. 100 and one surety for the same amount.

THEFT OF CLOTHES.

On Sunday morning at three o'clock the police while doing duty at Jacob's Circle noticed one Mir alias Ramlal Bhagwandas going along the street with two bundles containing clothes. The man was challenged. On enquiry by the policeman the accused that he had come from his native place. The policeman, not satisfied with the man's explanation, took him to the Dhobi Ghat, where one Tej Bhavani and two other dhobies identified the clothes as belonging to their customers. The clothes were valued at Rs. 70 and were missed from the house, where they were left by the complainants. Today the man was placed before Mr. Oliveira, and charged with theft by Sub-Inspector Gopal. The Magistrate convicted him but fixed the case for further enquiry to Thursday 27th instant.

DYER IN TROUBLE.

Imamu Zaru (30), a Mahomedan dyer, was arrested on Sunday and placed before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate for having in his possession a gold ring and a watch, etc. valued at Rs. 138-15-0; which are suspected to be stolen property.

Deputy Inspector Sargon, who is in charge of the case asked for a remand as his enquiries were not complete. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail of Rs. 200 and a surety for a similar amount, and adjourned the case to the 3rd July.

A GOLDSMITH'S THEFT.

Parkanath Sakharam (30), a Hindu goldsmith, was employed to work for Wanna Bhaga on the 26th of last month. Sakharam was given some gold to work on about 8 a.m., and at 11 a.m. left the shop on some excuse and promised to be back in a few minutes. Wanna Bagha waited for a long time, and finding that the goldsmith did not return his suspicions were aroused. He weighed the gold which had been entrusted to the goldsmith and found it short in weight. The matter was reported to the police, and on Sunday the goldsmith was arrested. He was placed before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate yesterday on a charge of criminal breach of trust. The accused pleaded guilty and the Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THROWING STONES AT TRAINS.

Musalmas coolie boy of 15 years of age was fined by the Fourth President Magistrate to be given six stripes for throwing stones at the Thana down train on Saturday last, just as the train was leaving the Musjid Bunder Station. The boy pleaded guilty.

BURGLAR CONVICTED.

Mr. Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, disposed of a case in which Khandu Dhadeo (35) and Babaji Gopas (45), two Hindus, without employment, were charged by Inspector F. Shaw with house-breaking and theft. It would appear from the evidence that Khandu Dhadeo and others broke into the room of Sadoo Dhadeo on Saturday night and removed various articles valued at Rs. 27-8-0. Police constable No. 1489 E. saw the first accused going along the road and arrested him on suspicion. On him was found part of the stolen property. The accused struck the policeman on the arm with a file he had in his hand. Meanwhile his companion escaped.

The first accused pleaded guilty, and admitted four previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced him to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment and also ordered him to report his whereabouts for three years after release from jail. His Worship discharged the second accused as there was no evidence against him.

EVIL EFFECTS OF TODDY.

Gungia Rutna, a boy employed in a mill, residing at Sewri New Road, complained to the police that at 6 p. m. on Sunday he was playing marbles with two other boys when three men, Domine Mangal, Bhowan Sinegar and Ithwar Cocum, watchmen employed in mills, came up to them and asked what they meant by gambling and said they were policemen in plain clothes. They tied the arm of the complainant with a handkerchief and took him to Tank Bunder where they searched and then released him.

Inspector Home charged the three men before Mr. Oliveira yesterday, with false personation, as public servants. The accused pleaded guilty and begged the mercy of the Court on the plea that they were drunk. It was said that each had taken four bottles of toddy and one bottle of other liquor.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused thought that the offences were committed while the accused were drunk and therefore fined each Rs. 10 or, in default, to undergo one week's imprisonment. If the fines are realised Rs. 10 will be paid to the complainant.

CYCLING ACCIDENT.

A Madrassi cyclist named Veera Koti (25), a hamal, was ordered to pay Rs. 7 to a Hindu boy who was knocked down by the former, while walking along Walkeshwar Road on Saturday last. The defendant was cycling down an incline and it appears accidentally collided with the boy who received slight injuries. Mr. Oliveira thought it a was pure accident and acquitted the accused but advised him to compensate the boy.

THEFTS FROM TATA BUILDING SOCIETY.

Two charges of theft were brought against Jeswan Vishram (30), a Hindu butler and Ghunse Shewa (35), a co-lodger of the former. The first charge was that the first accused stole four bundles of cloth belonging to the Tata Building Society, and passed on the articles to the second accused who pledged them with Marwaris. The first accused pleaded guilty, but the second denied his guilt. Mr. Oliveira gave each of them one month's rigorous imprisonment.

In the second case both the accused were charged with stealing brass window frames valued at Rs. 24, belonging to the same society. In this case also the first accused pleaded guilty, but the second maintained his innocence. The second accused was seen with the property and was challenged by a policeman. He said he was employed in a workshop. Then he pointed out the first accused as the man who gave him the property. It was stated in the evidence that the first accused was a private servant of a kharbari, working under the society, and he (accused) made use of the key, kept by his master, in opening the godown and removing the goods.

His Worship in this case also gave the first accused one month's and the second accused two months' rigorous imprisonment. The sentences in both the cases are to run consecutively.

CASE AGAINST A CART-DRIVER.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate adjourned the case against Venoo Sidu alias Guruda alias Adbul Haq Lalkhan (25), a Mahomedan cart-driver, who was charged with criminal breach of trust. The facts of the case were that eleven bags of grain valued at Rs. 70 were entrusted to him to be taken to Bhat Bazaar on the 17th instant by Kunsondas Lakhimdas. The bags were alleged not delivered at the place. On complaint from Lakhimdas the accused was arrested.

Mr. Oliveira examined four witnesses for the prosecution yesterday.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

Annual Income of Rs. 38,000 for Bombay College.

The following Press Note was issued yesterday :—

His Excellency the Governor has received the following very generous promises of support towards the establishment of a Government College of Commerce in Bombay :—

(1) Sir Jugmohandas Varjeevandas—Rs. 2,25,000 towards the founding of a professorial chair to bear his name.

(2) The Trustees of the Wadia Charities—Port Trust bonds yielding Rs. 4,800 per annum towards the founding of a chair to bear the name of Mr. N. M. Wadia.

(3) Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal—Rs. 1,00,000.

(4) The Bombay Chamber of Commerce—Rs. 1,500 per annum.

(5) The Mill-owners' Association, Bombay, (6) The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, (7) The Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association, (8) The Mill-owners' Association, Ahmedabad, Rs. 1,000 per annum each.

The income thus provided will amount to about Rs. 23,000 per annum, and Government are prepared to contribute an annual grant of Rs. 15,000. The liberal and most gratifying support which the proposed college has thus received will enable it to be established, although additional funds will be required to make the institution complete in all respects and to provide scholarships. Details will now be worked out, and it is hoped that a beginning may be made next year with a staff of two professors (one to act as principal) and two lecturers. As soon as the necessary arrangements have been made, an Advisory Board will be formed on which the contributing bodies will be represented in order that the courses of study may be kept in full harmony with the practical requirements of commerce and industry. The Governor in Council trusts that the establishment of this college, the first of its kind in this country, will in time go far to supply the growing need of special commercial education not only of the Presidency but of India, generally.

DEATH OF MR. S. E. SHELLIM.

It is with regret that we announce the death of Mr. S.E. Shellim, of Warden Road, Bombay, who died suddenly at Poona during the early hours of Sunday, from atheroma.

Mr. Shellim was born on the 18th of December, 1845, and was originally one of the Managers of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. from which firm he, however, retired in 1906 and started business on his own account. He displayed considerable ability, caution and acumen as a business man, and succeeded in amassing a fortune. Mr. Shellim was charitably disposed and as a respected and popular member of his community, his mature advice was frequently sought after. He observed zealously the tenets of his religion, and was a member and trustee for various charitable institutions.

Besides being on the directorate of the Bank of Bombay, he was connected with other joint stock companies as a director, viz: the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., the Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mill, the Port Canning and Land Improvement Co., Ltd., and the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Further he was a Justice of the Peace and an Honorary Magistrate, and took much pains over his work. For some years he was on the Board of the Sassoon Reformatory also.

In 1866, Mr. Shellim married Rebecca, the daughter of the late Mr. David Sassoon, the founder of the firm of the Sassoons. His death soon followed that of his daughter, Mrs. A. J. David, who passed away on the 12th of April from injuries sustained in a carriage accident at Mahableshwar during the early part of the current year. He never recovered from the sorrow of his great bereavement which hastened his end.

He leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter and a large circle of friends of all nationalities to mourn his loss.

The Karachi Port Trustees have granted £ 200 to Mrs. Stephen, widow of the Chief Engineer of the s. s, "Bassano", who was killed at Manora by an explosion of an oxo-acotylene apparatus belonging to the Port Trust, Mr. Stephen responded to the invitation to advise the Superintendent of Machinery, regarding some defect in the apparatus.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE COMMONWEALTH BANK.

Australia and New Zealand.

CADETS AND COMPULSORY TRAINING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

"MELBOURNE, JUNE 10.

Mr. D. S. K. Miller, Governor of the Commonwealth Bank who has located himself in temporary premises, is being rushed with applications for positions in the new institution. Hundreds of clerks, ledgerkeepers, and cashiers have submitted their qualifications for appointment, to say nothing of others who want to be legal advisers of the bank or expert paper testers, or occupy the responsible post of bank messengers. The Federal Treasury has received communications from a number of persons enquiring when the Commonwealth Government Savings Bank will be a reality, and when they can open accounts. Others have pressed the claims of their particular localities as suitable towns for branches. The authorised capital of the bank is £1,000,000, and authority for issuing stock is left to the "bank." Power is given to the Treasury to advance money for preliminary expenses incidental to the establishment of the bank, the opening of offices for carrying on business, and the raising of sufficient capital. This clause of the Act is interpreted by the Treasury to mean that the money which may be obtained by the bank from consolidated revenue is to be only sufficient to cover the outlay of raising capital and not the capital itself. Under the Federal Notes Act, however, there is power to invest trust funds in any stock guaranteed by the Commonwealth or a State. It may be that the governor will turn to this source for the first of his capital. The Commonwealth is made responsible for any debts due by the bank, so that debentures issued would be equivalent to Commonwealth guaranteed stock. If funds are available therefore, the bank may be able to satisfy its early requirements from this source, though with the growing demands on the Federal Treasury this is not altogether assured. The alternative is to issue debentures to the public in the ordinary way. The governor will have an early interview with the Federal Treasurer on the subject. An early start with the Saving Banks is expected.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

The end of the first year of compulsory training in Australia is being reached with mixed misgivings and satisfaction. The new system; thanks to those qualities in Australians which caused Lord Kitchener to describe them as magnificent fighting material, has weathered several squalls which might with ease have wrecked so delicate a barque. On the whole parents and cadets are satisfied that for the first year the success has been fair, and that should the mistakes in administration be corrected and a better spirit be induced among the loafing section of the trainees, the scheme will become the most useful national work of the Federal Parliament. That this loafing section is inordinately large is shown by new official tables, giving the actual work performed amongst the cadets. The average attendance on parades has been 65·8. The only returns from South Australia are that an average of 4,946 officers and cadets attended, or about 55 per cent. of the strength. It is plain that a large number of cadets are shirking their legal obligations. Under Defence Act they are obliged to attend statutory parades or make up for their absence by two additional voluntary parades. Allowing for unavoidable absences only 75 per cent. of the compulsory trainees met their obligations during the last quarter, and plainly a great number are laying themselves open to the rigorous prosecution promised for non-attendance. These 20,000 skirkers will surely land themselves and their parents in a bad position unless they begin at once to take advantage of the extra parades ordered by the Minister for those who have not attended the full number of drills. Prosecution is certain to follow, for no Government would dare to threaten the future of cadet training by pardoning offenders. It will be a big task to get the 20,000 non-attenders into line, and the success of

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir DINSHA D. DAVAR.)

Long Causes.

681-09—Payne—Nawab Behram Jung vs Haji S Shastri Matu J M.
435-09—Tyabji and Co—Deepchand Balchand and another vs Gangabisen Girdharilal—Motichand.

For Further Directions.

1034-09—Captain The dvc. General of Bombay vs. Gordhandas Khatau and others Craigie Mann, J & Co. Jeh. S.

Long Causes.

780-08—Craigie Vullubhdas M vs R M Tilak and other Ch M K Bagh B N
681-10—Mirza M and M. Mahomed Ibrahim bin Kamrudin Mukri and another. Shahabudin bin Haji Sharpudin Ghatty. Captain and V.
231-08—Edgelow G W and Co. Sobhagchand Vasanji a firm. Dada bboo and others. M B Chotia.
371-06—Malvi H M and R. Messrs Shivpratab Shriniwas a firm. Virupakshappa and another Dikshit D and S.
943-10—Edg G W Rawalmul Narabdas vs. Sobhagmul Dadha—Kanga and S
100-10—Little Chunilal Harilal and Co. vs. J F Karaka and another Payne.
242-11—Tyabji D Co bdul Tyab S Hoosein vs. Sardarmul Jesteemul—Malvi.
825-25766-10—Jam R D Sadhooram Tansukhrai vs. Harakchand Balchand—Payne.
677-11—Sham M H Mariambai Edg. vs. Mahomed Mulji. Jeh, S.
718-08—In Person P C Fernandes vs. I D Fernandes Kanga and S.
436-07—Payne Dayanath Krishnanath vs. D R Khote Jam R D, M J M. Khundsrao Edg Manch N Sh, M H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)

Long Causes.

944-11—Shamrao—H Moledina vs P Parbhudas and another—Rag B N.
992-11—Payne—R D Sethna vs Mulji Vanmali—Captain.
985-11—Bicknell—Bettman and Kupper vs V Shivram and Co—Chothia.
1017-11—Ardesir—C Mulchand vs L P M Gomes—Payne.
919-09—Mirza M and M. Moosa Ismail and others Janbai alias Noorbai widow and others. Wadia G and Co. Malvi H M and R.
1033-11—D J Mantri—The Commercial Banking T Mf Agency Co vs Shrimant Krisnarao Gopalrao Bhaya Saheb Gaikwad Sabnis.
3-12—Patell—Adamji Noorbhai and others vs Allibhai Tajbhoy and another—Payne, Jeh S.
6-12—Ardeshir Harakhbai wd vs Jamnabai wd and another Shroff Tyabji D Co.
13-12—Mehta D Jethabai vs Pootlibai Wd Hiralal and Co.
12-12—Jah S—B N Vatchaghandy vs B CVatchaghandy Edgelow.,
17-12—Ardeshir Harakhbai wd vs Jamnabai wd Shroff.
23-12—Captain Radhabai wd vs Luxman Jairam D J Mantri.
27-12—Captain Abdool B Gazi Mahomed vs Haji Allabux and others Patell.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MACLEOD.

Summary Suit.

341-12—Ardesir—Tarachand Parashram vs B Bhaskar and another.

Short Causes.

1058-10—Tyabji D Co—Mulji B and Jumuni vs Versi Jaitsi.
266-11—Madhowji—Mowji S Ladha vs Esufali Salebhai and others.
293-11—Tyabji D and Co—Bhagwandas Parashram vs Hardas Shrikisandas.
55-12—Dalal—Tarachand Sitaram vs Ramdin Sitaldin.
65-12—Shroff—Abdulla H Noormahomed vs Bai Jumnabai Jamsetji.
128-12—T A Ghandi—Bhimaji Chhatraji vs Ramchand Khushal and others—Ardesir.
155-12—Payne—Ramkisondas Madangopal vs Jagannath D Deram—Jamsetji.
350-12—Madhowji Mulji B and Jumani vs N H Belgaumwalla Ardesir.
351-12—Madhowji—Shamji Ladha and Co vs N H Belgaumwalla—Ardesir.
130-12—Mehta and D—Haribhai Bhagwandas vs Jiwandas Harilal and others.
131-12—Jehangir G and B—J H Billimoria and Co vs V S Bapat and another.
92-12—Wadia—Haji Ahmed Haji Moosa vs E E Gorey and Co—Jehangir M S.
62-12—Shamrao—K L Mahatre and another vs Rajabali Rahimtulla.

Undefended New Long Causes.

71-12—In Person—Jan Mahomed A M Khandwani vs Agath. H Lari.

Long Causes.

70-09—Payne and Co. Bai Kesser widow and others. Purmanand Ichalal and others. Edgelow G W and Co Motichand and D.
72-10—Payne and Co. Gangabai widow. Vallabhdas Tulsidas Ramji. Edgelow G W and Co.
33-10—Captain Dhanji Hirji vs Raimal Hirji others Wadia G B Mehta.
36-11—Shroff D and D, Bai Poorbai widow. Bai Marbai widow. Madhowji K and C.
123-10—S B Mehta. Moosaji Mahomedally and another Abdul Hoosein Mahomedally and others Patell and Ez.
100-10—Kanga S Shaik Dawood S Imam vs. M A Wahab Art. H D Co.
15-10—Ard. H D Sadasukh Gambirchand vs, Ramdas Malvi.
13-11—Madhowji Bai Lakhabai Wd. vs. Sha Tejsey Raghavji Ragh B and N.
10-10—S B Mehta J S Slater vs. Godavrmul Sankaran M J H Co. R B N, S B Mehta.
12-10—Ragh B N—Bai Pomi widow vs J S Slater —S B Mehta.
19-10—Tyabji D Co. Luchmandas Durgadas vs. Gopal V Villingi Subnis G.
12-04—W G Co. Nandlal Thakersydas vs. Shewsamal Gangaram Edg. G. W. Co.
15-11—Tyabji D Co. Wagji Becaar vs. Khimji Nagbji and others Jeh. G B Tyabji.
16-11—Ard. H D Bhimji Jairaj and Co. vs. Damji Versey Ragh B N.
15-11—Jehangir and S. Vatcha Ghandy and Sons vs. Foolchand Murtidhar Malvi.
18-12—Moticband—Virji Lakhamsey vs. The Administrator-General of Bombay and others Little and Co.
15-12—Captain—Lalu Rama and Co. vs. M. A. Contractor.
7-09—Malvi C Ramrikhdas and others vs Ramsarup Harsarain and others Moticband Mulla Wadia.
18-11—Wadia—M Chandratan vs Abdul Sukur Esmail—J M Samji.
12-11—Mulla—Velji Bhimji vs Anandibai widow and another—Mantre.
10-11—Captain—Haji Mahomed E S Bhuan vs Shamsudin Pathan and others—Chitnis and Mirza.
17-12—Jehangir G B—D S Pezarker vs R S Pezarkar and others—Patell Manch N.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HEATON)

Long Causes.

1-11—S A Tyabji S B Donke vs S Savlyaram Edgelow.
2-12—Patell—F H DeBritto vs The Bengal Coal Co., Ld.—Craigie.
09—Little—Vithuldas Narrandas and another vs Narotumdas Jetharam and others Dikshit.
92—Payne P Vallabhdas vs Manekbai widow Little.
2-11—Ragh B N C Dalsukhram vs S E Dewoek and another.
10—Malvi Manjibhai C vs M Harakchand Jam R D.
12—Ardeshir R Mulchand and Co vs Panachand Little.
09—Tyabji D C J Khoobiram vs K Hajarimul Bhai K G.
10—Edg G W The Globe Mfg Co vs Asaram
11—Patell N. R. Frutas vs. I N Lobo and others Dapti and F D.
11—Moticband Keshavlal Chotalal vs Velji Kanji Madh Mirza.
07—Payne H G M Azam vs M H Esaac Elias Little.

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.
Of all chemists and stores in India—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

A pony belonging to Mr. Cave of the Botanic Gardens in Darjeeling was bitten a month ago by a dog and had to be shot as it developed rabies.

Mr. A. R. Banerjee, I. C. S., C. I. E., Dewan of Cochin, had the honour of being presented to His Majesty at the Levee held in St. James's Palace on May 30th.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Carmichael and party will be the guests of Maharaj Kumar Sasikanta Acherjee during their stay in Mymensingh from July 22nd to 25th.

It is understood that Mr. Kingsford, Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, proceeds on three months' leave shortly, and that Mr. A. E. Scroope will act for him.

Professor Ganesh Chunder Chandra, M.A., of St. Columba's College Hazaribagh, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Botanical Society of Great Britain and Ireland. He is the first Indian to receive this distinction.

The freight market in Calcutta reflects prosperous trade conditions. It seems the July rates do not show a falling off as usual, the demand for space exceeds the supply considerably.

An Upper Burma correspondent of the "Pioneer" says that parties of Chinese have again appeared in the country west of the watershed between the Upper Salween and Nimai Kha rivers.

A correspondent in "Indian Engineering" suggests that as the Union Jack does not sufficiently represent the country, India should now be given a flag.

The G. I. P. Railway are taking steps to open out sub-centres of the St. John Ambulance Corps at Lonavla, Igatpuri, Jhansi, Bina Juction, and Bhusaval Junction.

The Assam Government Forest Department have supplied 3,000 metre gauge road sal wood sleepers to the Assam-Bengal Railway for use in station sidings where high class of timber is not absolutely necessary.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision by the G. I. P. Railway administration of quarters for the accommodation of three assistant school mistresses, and of a kindergarten class room for the existing railway school at Lanowli.

The Calcutta Port Commissioners have been making a depot at Mominpur for the Army Remounnt Department in exchange for the site on the riverside at Garden Reach at present occupied by that department. One lakh of rupees will be spent on this work next year.

The Calcutta Port Commissioners' ferry service has been immensely popular, the receipts during the past ten months averaging Rs. 23,000. With the extension of the service to Matiabrooz the income next year is expected to be at least as much as the estimate of Rs. 3,00,000.

Rao Sahib M. Rama Rao, of the Madras Forest Service, and at present Conservator of Forests, Travancore, has been awarded the Brandis prize of Rs. 100 by the Board of the Central Forest Research Institute for his brochure on "The Host Plants of the Sandal Tree."

The Resident Engineer and Health Officer, Simla, have been asked by the Municipal Committee to submit a joint scheme with plans and estimates to provide accommodation for Europeans in the small-pox hospital at Simla.

Sir Arthur Lawley, late Governor of Madras, speaking at the annual dinner of the Royal Colonial, Institute, said that he had been abroad so long that until a week or two previously he had never seen a taxicab. That isn't saying much for Madras.

It is stated that as a result of investigations carried out by engineers in Calcutta and the Consulting Engineer to the Port Commissioners at Home, up-to-date mechanical coal loading plant is to be introduced at some of the berths at Kidderpore Docks.

The Maharaja Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Gidhour, representing the landholders of the new province, has decided to stand as a candidate in the coming election for an additional member of the Imperial Council. His Highness was formerly a member of the Bengal Council.

Lord Carmichael's Stable Superintendent has arrived in Calcutta from Darjeeling and is busy buying and coaching horses for use by His Excellency. His Excellency will be immediately provided with thirty horses, and the number will eventually be raised to fifty. In addition nine motor-cars have been placed at his disposal.

Apropos of Mr. Montagu's announcement that it was under contemplation to make the provincial members of the Supreme Legislative Council wholetime members, a contemporary points out that official additional members may be easily deputed to cope with the enhanced work, but in the case of non-official members the question of emoluments will arise and it will be difficult to compensate adequately the majority of non-official members who have large professional incomes.

Devonport Royal Naval Barracks will furnish a crew to recommission the cruiser "Fox" on the East Indies Station about the middle of July. The new crew will leave Plymouth on June 18 for Portsmouth and proceed on the cruiser "Hermione" to Aden, where the "Fox" will pay off. The departure of the "Pelorus"—to relieve the "Proserpine" on the East Indies Station—is deferred until all defects and alterations are complete.

The Bengal C. I. D., assisted by the Government Railway Police at Howrah, are inquiring into two more recent cases of tampering with insured parcels with which the Mail Service Office as Howrah are alleged to be connected. In the first case gold ornaments valued at Rs. 200, were removed from an insured parcel despatched from Bombay to Howrah. In the second case, Rs. 100 in cash were extracted from an insured parcel despatched from Howrah to Katangarh. Strangely enough, the seals on each parcel were found to be intact.

The total earnings of the East Indian Railway from 1st April to 1st June last amounted to Rs. 1,90,91,000, as compared with Rs. 1,65,63,952 during the same period last year, or in other words an increase of Rs. 25,27,048. The East Indian Railway topped the list in earnings. There was an increase of Rs. 7, 54,000 in the earnings of the Eastern Bengal StateRailway for the period from the 1st April to 1st June last, the total amount being Rs. 49,63,000 as compared with Rs. 42,08,000 during the same period in 1911. The Assam Bengal Railway reports an increase of earnings of Rs. 1,06,176 for the same period, the total amount being 9,65,000.

"I have been surveying with mingled awe and wonder," writes a London correspondent to the "statesman," "the statute of Earl Curzon of Kedleston, by F. W. Pomeroy, A. R. A., which is now in the Royal Academy and which is destined for Calcutta. I confess regretfully that I stood looking at the statue for some time before I realised that it was meant to represent Lord Curzon. 'Who on earth,' said I to myself, can be this very youthful gentleman in robes and knee-breeches?' The catalogue supplied my answer. The statue, though the facial portion misses all the characteristic expression of Lord Curzon, is a fine one It resembles other statues in that it is a "flattering presentment." It also resembles other statues in that it may in the future be easily mistaken for some one other than Lord Curzon, if the label attached be not scrutinised too closely."

MEN AND MATTERS.

The King's assiduous attendance at Epsom in Derby week, serves to recall the long-standing association which has subsisted between Royalty and the Turf, the connexion going back, indeed, if the chroniclers may be believed, to Saxon times. With such racing as there was prior to the Conquest, it has been written, the heads of the country appear to have been more or less closely identified. Further, we are told that there remain in England to-day breeds of horses descended from those owned by Saxons who knew not the Norman yoke. John, Edward II., and Edward III. were all interested in the sport, while Richard II. rode his own horse against one owned and ridden by the Earl of Arundel, which outpaced the Royal mount. Henry VIII. did much to encourage the bettering of the breed of horses of his time. He had a whimsical method of furthering his plan. He required every earl to maintain seven saddle horses; while every clergyman enjoying a benefice of £100 a year, as well as every citizen whose wife wore a French hood or a velvet bonnet, was required to keep a trotter of quality. In Elizabeth's time the Turf flourished. James I., her successor, introduced the first Arab thoroughbreds for racing into this country. They seem to have been poor weeds, easily defeated by home-bred stock. The names of prominent public men figure less frequently nowadays in the annals of the Derby than was once the case, that of Lord Rosebery being one of the few constituting an exception to the rule. In bygone times many notable politicians have been prominent racing men. In the case of Lord George-Bentinck there was something of pathos. When he took up politics seriously he sold all his horses, including Surplice, which afterwards won the Derby of 1848.

Mr. W. Raphael's nearest approach to winning the Derby, before the triumph of his mare on June 6th was when his colt Louviers ran second to King Edward's Minoru three years ago, the last occasion that saw the Royal colours in a front in classic race. The owner of Tagalie is a cousin of Sir Herbert Henry Raphael, one of last year's New Year's baronets who after fighting several seats in the Liberal interest was elected six years ago for South Derbyshire, a division which he still represents at Westminster. Mr John L. Raphael, another member of the family, is also a keen Liberal, who will be remembered for the plucky fight that he put up in Croydon three years ago. The old adage that money tells found confirmation in the Derby for the owners of the first three horses all bear names well known in banking circles. The Raphaels the Neumanns, and the Belmonts all belong to the aristocracy of the financial world here, in South Africa, and in the United States. The Derby seems, indeed, to the becoming more and more a rich man's race, for Mr. Joel won last year, Mr. Fairie the year before, and the name of Mr. L. de Rothschild appeared in the list a few years back. But while a long purse is essential to the owner who would win the Derby, it has often been remarked that no one can make certain by even the most lavish expenditure of securing the coveted Blue Riband. The founder of the race won it, for instance, in the eighth year of its existence, 1785, with Sir Peter Teazle; but though it has been the great ambition of the house of Stanley to win it again, no other Derby has ever fallen to any of the Earls, though certainly neither money nor effort has been spared to achieve this result.

"Dave" Stephens, the most celebrated of all itinerant vendors of newspapers attended his thirty-eight Derby, and witnessed the race from the Grand Stand, to which he every year receives a pass from Lord Charles Beresford. "Dave" arrived in London on Sunday in mail week which was his sixty-ninth birthday, looking as fresh and healthy as a boy, but with an increasing scantiness in that wall-brushed back-hair which formerly, as Sydney Smith said of Dr. Parr's wig, "trespassed on ecclesiastical limits behind." For sixty out of his sixty-nine years "Dave" Stephens has been selling newspapers. Everybody who has during that time travelled between Holyhead and Kingstown has made Dave's acquaintance. He has endless reminiscences of the great people to whom he has been introduced, and by many of whom he has been paid sums greatly in excess of the price of his wares. Bismarck stands out promimently in his memory. Attached to a gold clip he wears a sovereign which was given to him by Queen Victoria in 1900. "Dave" has had many things to be proud of in his day; but he is especially proud of having appeared in the pages of "Punch." When he began selling newspapers he trafficked chiefly in "Saunders's Newsletter," which was then fourpence a copy, or "a penny a read."

In delighting the House of Commons with the statement that he had been credibly informed that Lord Haldane went abroad with a friend who, by the cut of his beard, was indentified in Germany as being either the Prime Minister or himself, Sir Edward Grey was calling attention to the fact that the Cabinet does not favour the growing of beards at all. On reflection it appears that the only Cabinet Minister with a beard is the President of the Local Government Board, though among members of the Ministry outside the Cabinet there are, to mention two instances that occur to mind, Lord Aberdeen and Mr. John M. Robertson. There was a different state of affairs in the Premierships of Mr. Gladstone—who had a colleague known as "the Red Earl," from the colour of his beard—and Lord Salisbury, who was himself bearded like his great ancestor, Lord Burghley. A complete change began with Mr. Balfour's Administration, which had no more use for beards than Mr. Asquith's Administration. There was, however, a partial reversion to Victorian fashion when Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman formed the first Liberal Administration of the twentieth century at the end of 1905. He had several bearded colleagues, for, in addition to Mr. Burns; there were Lord Ripon, Mr. Bryce, Lord Elgin, and Lord Tweedmouth.

Mr. Charles A. O'Connor, the Irish Attorney-General, who has been appointed to the Mastership of the Rolls, has long been the acknowledged leader of the Irish Equity Bar. He had a distinguished career in Trinity College, Dublin, and was Auditor of the College Historical Society. It was on the occasion of Mr. O'Connor's Auditorial Address, in November 1877, that the late Lord Randolph Churchill, who was at the time member for Woodstock, and private secretary to his father the Duke of Marlborough as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, made his first important political speech, which immediately brought him into prominence in public life. The new Master of the Rolls is highly popular at the Bar, and his first great promotion to the office of Solicitor-General was marked by a prolonged outburst of enthusiasm in the Law Library of the Four Courts, Dublin. Mr. O'Connor is a Roman Catholic, and only one Roman Catholic has filled, since the Catholic Emancipation Act, the Mastership of the Rolls, Sir Michael O'Loghlin, who held the position which had been offered to O'Connell from 1838 till his death in 1842.

With the retirement of Mr H. J. Wilson, M. P., the members of that name in the House will be reduced to five, and will take third place, for there are eight bearers of the name of Jones and six Williams; there are also five Davies. It is rather curious that of the eight Jones only one is a Unionist, and there is only one Unionist Wilson and two Unionist Williams. Mr. H. J. Wilson is in his eightieth year, and has sat continuously for Holmfirth since he first entered Parliament twenty-seven years ago. He has also had fifteen years' experience of the old School Boards, and has done good service on a succession of Royal and Departmental Commissions and Committees.

Although more than the average length of life has been extended to most of the Hanoverian Sovereigns of whom King George is the eighth of his line since the establishment of the dynasty in England fate has not been so uniformly kind to the Heirs-Apparent of their house. An almost forgotten Prince of Wales is Frederick, eldest son of George II and father of George III., who died in 1751 at the early age of forty-four. Better remembered is the tragic death of Princess Charlotte of Wales only child of George IV. then Prince of Wales in 1817, in her twenty-second year and in our own time there was the sadly premature decease of the Duke of Clarence.

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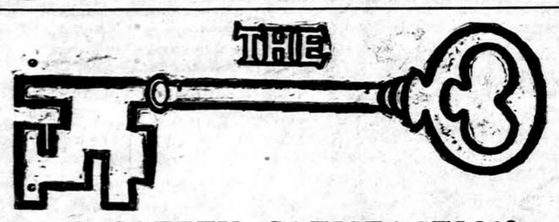

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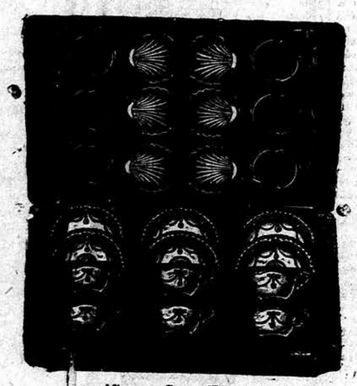
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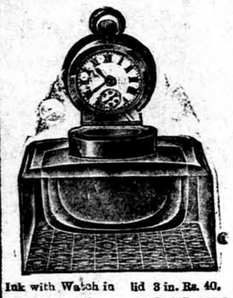
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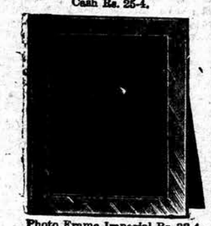
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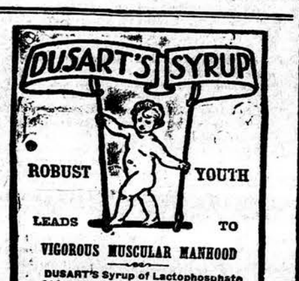

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I tried good many Europeans and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.
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Bombay, 14th Feburary 1910.

CERTIFICATE.
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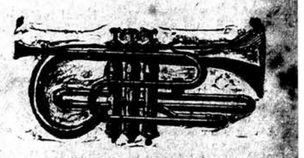
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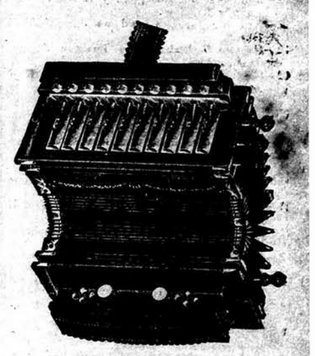
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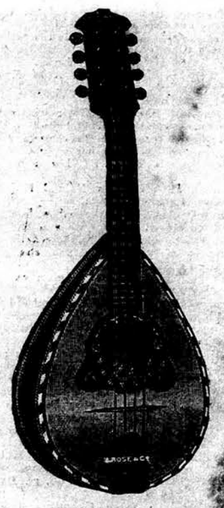
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